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OLYMPIC PODIUM

Koss Wins 1,500 Title With 2d World Record

Johann Olav Koss of Norway skated to his second world record Wednesday in as many races, becoming the first double-gold medalist of these Olympics with a victory at 1,500 meters.

Koss, who broke his own world mark in Sunday's 5,000, bettered the record that Rinie Ritsma of the Netherlands set on the same ice six weeks ago. Ritsma, who came third in the 5,000, this time came in second; his teammate, Falco Zandstra, was third.

Italian Luger Breezes

Gerda Weissensteiner of Italy won the women's luge title. Having failed to get a medal by five-tenths of a second two years ago in Albertville, France, she broke the track record on her first run, then followed with three more breath-taking slides to beat Susi Erdmann of Germany easily. Andrea Tagwerker of Austria won the bronze.

Skating's Bumpiest Road

Jean-Luc Brassard of Canada won the men's title in freestyle moguls skiing. Sergei Shouptsov of Russia got the silver, with the dethroned champion, Edgar Grosjeon of France, finishing third.

Stine Lise Hattestad of Norway took the women's gold, while Liz McIntyre of the United States came in second and Elizaveta Kojevnikova of Russia was third. The defending champion, Donna Weinbrecht of the United States, was a gold medal favorite, but finished only seventh.

Olympic report: Pages 17, 18 and 19



Tonya Harding arriving Wednesday at the Olympic accreditation center in Hamar. She will share practice ice with Nancy Kerrigan. Eric Feltberg/Agence France-Presse

Harding Skates Off Thin Ice and Into Norway

By Jere Longman

HAMAR, Norway — While her way to a speed-skating race, Gunn Karin Lovik climbed atop a mound of snow on Wednesday, hoping to get a glimpse of Tonia Harding arriving at the Olympics, watching a made-in-America soap opera jump off the television right into her lap.

"It's like 'Dynasty' for a gold medal," Lovik said with a laugh, referring to the U.S. television show.

She was among the estimated 100 photographers and reporters, two dozen police officers

and a handful of pedestrians, who, under a dishwater sky, tried to shake out the early afternoon chill as they awaited the arrival of the last, most infamous U.S. Olympian.

"I feel for her, she came from a poor family," said Lise Lien, who walked down the hill from her house to photograph Harding.

"I want Nancy Kerrigan to win," said Nina Rehgland, who lives in the village of Hamar, where the figure skating competition is being held. "Tonya is fake."

Harding landed in Oslo on Wednesday morning after connecting flights from Portland, Oregon, to Seattle to Copenhagen. She

was driven two hours north by Olympic officials to an accreditation center in Hamar. Photographers showed each other for position and jostled verbally with policemen while awaiting her arrival.

Finally, at 1:30 P.M., a blue Volvo pulled up and out stepped Harding. She was escorted by Paul George, a Boston attorney who is figure skating's representative to the U.S. Olympic Committee, and by Larry Buendorf, the USOC's chief of security.

Inside the accreditation center, Harding, the U.S. champion, asked for a cup of coffee, signed an autograph for an Olympic worker

who had already obtained Kerrigan's, received her credential and left within 15 minutes.

Wearing her U.S. team jacket, she waved to the cameras and said: "I feel great. I'm ready. Thanks for coming."

She was then whisked off to the athletes' village through a delivery entrance.

On Thursday, Harding will participate in the most anticipated event of the 1994 Winter Olympics: practicing with Kerrigan, coming face-to-face with her for the first time since

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U.S. Adopts Strategy of Uncertainty to Press Japan

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — The initiation of U.S. trade sanction procedures against Japan for protecting its cellular phone market has touched off a new wave of anxiety about a trade war — just the reaction Washington appears to be trying to generate to get Japan to return to the bargaining table on American terms.

The announcement on Tuesday of the sanctions was recorded, to the administration's delight, by scores of journalists and television networks from around the world.

That attention fits what appears to be the U.S. strategy: to create as much uncertainty

and anxiety in Japan as possible about Washington's next moves, in the hope that this will drive up the Japanese yen and press Tokyo to return to the negotiations on U.S. terms, before any more sanctions need be applied.

The uncertainty has already driven up the

NEWS ANALYSIS

value of the yen against the dollar. That potentially makes all Japanese exports more expensive — which is the most onerous sanction of all because it is the equivalent of a tariff on everything Japan sells in the United States. This, in turn, adds to recessionary pressures in the Japanese economy and eats away at some of the stimulus package the Japanese government announced last week.

The Clinton team would like to avoid a tit-for-tat trade war with Japan. Such a conflict could sour economic relations, hurt American consumers, complicate political cooperation with Tokyo on crucial issues such as Korea and Russia, and possibly undercut the government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, whom President Bill Clinton believes wants to overhaul and open Japan's economy over the long run.

The trick for Washington is to squeeze Japan into accepting the U.S. negotiating framework without doing irreparable damage to the relationship. Hence its current strategy, which might be called constructive uncertainty.

"I think that the administration has concluded, correctly, that time works in their favor because of the impact of the higher yen on the Japanese economy," said Robert D. Hormatz, vice chairman of Goldman Sachs International.

"That higher yen reduces the competitiveness of Japanese exports, boosts their imports and squeezes profits. Therefore, I think Washington can afford to wait, and let the yen do their

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Japan's trade surplus with the United States rises for the eighth straight month. Page 9.

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De Klerk and Mandela Offer Key Concessions to Separatists

By Paul Taylor

JOHANNESBURG — In a bid to stave off the growing threat of ethnic violence during South Africa's first democratic election campaign, the government and the African National Congress proposed a sweeping package of amendments Wednesday to the country's interim constitution.

The concessions, designed to lure boycotting black and white separatist parties into the April election, will strengthen the powers of regions in the new South Africa. They also offer a constitutional pledge to consider, though not necessarily to accommodate, the aspirations of Afrikaners, Zulus and any other ethnic bloc in the country for their own ethnic state.

Nelson Mandela, president of the ANC, said

he hoped the proposals would "remove all the obstacles" to election participation by a group of white right extremists and black homeland leaders known as the Freedom Alliance.

But he also had a warning for any election spoilers. "We wish to issue a solemn reminder to those who think that they can use force to disrupt the democratic process that the people of this country have both the capacity and the will to use their power to defeat these attempts," he said.

An hour after Mr. Mandela's offer, President Frederik W. de Klerk called a press conference to explain that the package of proposals represented a belated ANC endorsement of a government compromise plan that had been placed

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Elderly residents of Sarajevo lining up on Wednesday for a meal of soup, bread and cocoa cooked by Red Cross workers at an aid center. Lauren Robson/The Associated Press

Law-Abiding Canada Becomes Nation of Tax Cheats

By Anne Swardson

TORONTO — In Canada these days, cash is king. A young hairdresser who works out of her home cuts her prices for cash-paying customers. When she buys supplies, she pays less if she uses cash. When shopping for a new purse or piece of clothing, she always asks for a cash discount, and nearly always gets it. Even her accountant gets paid in cash.

The hairdresser's mother redid her kitchen recently and paid the contractor in cash. He charged half the set price. The mother buys all her cigarettes and liquor from friends or friends of friends; the goods are smuggled in from the United States.

Needless to say, the Canadian government collects no taxes on any of these transactions, depriving it of an estimated 11 billion Canadian dollars (\$15 billion) a year in revenue.

Government officials and experts say they fear that Canada's underground economy is getting out of hand. Once considered one of the most law-abiding peoples in the developed world, Canadians now flout the rules in dozens of ways daily. Their purpose is to evade taxes, but the effect of their actions may be to enhance already rising distrust in government and laws.

"The underground economy is not all smugglers," Finance Minister Paul Martin said after taking office in November. "It is hundreds of thousands of otherwise honest people who have withdrawn their consent to be governed, who have lost faith in government."

To say that Canadians have lost faith in government is to say the nation has lost some of its essential character. Canada long has relied on government to settle the West, to mediate disputes, to provide for the general welfare. Even now that a

long recession has denied that trust, Canadians' defiance takes the form of individual actions, not mass protest.

"I interpret it as a form of tax revolt," said Ted Carmichael, senior economist with the brokerage firm Burns Fry Ltd. of Toronto. "Rather than marching on Parliament Hill in Ottawa or throwing tea in Boston Harbor, Canadians are just finding ways to get a break and then taking full advantage."

Canada's new Liberal Party government has promised to crack down on illegal economic activities. The revenue minister, David Anderson, said that "Canadians are just finding ways to get a break and then taking full advantage."

He wants to put miscreants — especially lawyers, accountants and other professionals — in jail. With Canada's budget deficit proportionally one of the largest among industrial

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Kiosk

Katyusha Rocket Hits Northern Israel

JERUSALEM (AFP) — A Katyusha rocket fired from South Lebanon exploded in northern Israel on Wednesday, damaging a building, but there were no casualties, correspondents in the region reported. It was the first such rocket attack on the

Gallilee region of northern Israel since the Israeli Army's offensive in South Lebanon in July, launched in retaliation for rocket strikes. Preliminary investigations indicated the rocket was fired by "Palestinian elements," the sources said.

Health/Science

The AIDS epidemic has passed its peak in San Francisco, city officials say. Page 8.

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Newsstand Prices

Bohemia...0.800 Din	Moldova...35 C.
Cyprus...C.£1.00	Nigeria...50.00 Naira
Denmark...14.00 D.Kr.	Norway...15 N.Kr.
Finland...11 F.M.	Oman...1,000 Rials
Gibraltar...£0.85	Qatar...8.00 Rials
Great Britain...£0.85	Rep. Ireland...£1.00
Egypt...E.P. 500	Saudi Arabia...9.00 R.
Jordan...J.D. 10	South Africa...R. 6
Kenya...K.S. 150	U.A.E...2.50 Dirh.
Kuwait...500 Fils	U.S. Mail (Eur.)...\$1.10
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Up 2.53	Up 0.25%
3,330.36	176.69
9.25	0.34%

Trib Index

Up 0.25%	Up 0.25%
176.69	176.69
0.34%	0.34%

Previous close

Accord With Israel or Not, Arafat Is a Man of Sorrows

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service

TUNIS — Yasser Arafat, who is plagued by enemies who have vowed to gun him down, by a financial crisis so severe he can no longer pay salaries and by difficulties in the negotiations with Israel, says he is struggling now to keep his rancorous movement from disintegrating even before it takes control of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

"The Israeli government is not in a hurry to implement this agreement," he said, "but this is a dangerous policy that could backfire."

The 64-year-old guerrilla leader, his eyes watery and red with fatigue, said he had lurching from one disappointment to the next since signing the accord with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in Washington in September. The agreement should have led to Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and Jericho by Dec. 13, but the withdrawal is still being negotiated.

Mr. Arafat spoke about his difficulties as he sat, well after midnight, in his office in Tunis, slumped forward in a gray swivel chair. Most of Tunis, where he has his headquarters, is a quiet, tree-lined street that is heavily guarded, had gone to bed.

The Palestine Liberation Organization's chairman pinned much of the blame for the delay on what he called American passivity.

"We asked the Americans to play a positive role," he said. "We asked them not to leave us alone with the Israelis. But the Americans have not intervened to make sure that what was signed in Washington, under the auspices of President Clinton, is implemented."

Mr. Arafat, a pistol strapped to his right hip and a compact black machine gun tucked behind his desk, said Prime Minister Rabin was correct when he cautioned that negotiations were at least a month away from being concluded. To make his point, he leafed through the papers on his desk until he found the Cairo Document. He and Foreign Minister Simon Peres of Israel signed the document on Feb. 9, and it was heralded as a breakthrough. But, in his first public comments on it, the Palestinian leader could see only problems.

"The size of the security force and the police force are still one of the problems which have not been settled," he said. "The size of the Jericho area has not been settled. We have not determined the size of the security zones around the Jewish settlements or the differences between the bridges that cross the Jordan River and the border crossing with Egypt at Rafah."

"The Israelis want to control a depth of two to three kilometers along the Jordan River for the interim self-

rule. There are problems concerning the administration, security and the liaison bureaus."

But what seemed to bother Mr. Arafat most was not the struggle to reach an agreement with the Israelis, but the struggle to keep the Palestinians from tearing themselves apart in internecine warfare.

He said his organization was in trouble, wracked not only by dissension but also by a serious lack of money. The hundreds of millions of dollars the PLO chief once lavishly spent to cement alliances, run Palestinian missions in most European and Arab capitals, and keep dissidents mollified have dried up.

The financial crisis was triggered when the Gulf states ended their huge contributions to the PLO because of Mr. Arafat's sympathy for Iraq during the Gulf War.

Mr. Arafat, who once oversaw one of the world's best-endowed guerrilla movements, says he now has to plead for money. He said that Saudi Arabia, after a recent reconciliation, had promised \$100 million, but that none of it had yet arrived. Western donors also promised hundreds of millions of dollars once the self-rule begins. But for now the PLO is broke.

"If I could just get \$50 million it would solve so many of my problems," he said.

Mr. Arafat, who has been criticized by many Palesti-

anians, even within his own movement, for being too autocratic, paused several times to address the loss of his chief lieutenants, such as Khalil Wazir, known as Abu Jihad, and Salah Khalaf, known as Abu Iyad. Abu Jihad was killed in 1988 by agents believed to be from the Israeli Intelligence Service, and Abu Iyad was murdered in 1991 by gunmen believed to be in the service of the Palestinian terrorist Abu Nidal.

The deaths of many of his contemporaries have left Mr. Arafat isolated and have placed greater burdens on him, his aides said. Only two or three original founders of the movement remain alive.

"I could hold a quorum of my executive committee in Heaven," he said. "There are so many we have lost, 11 martyrs so far."

The threat of assassination is never far from the minds of members of his security detail, who hovered in the room and stood outside the door of his office, which is filled with huge color pictures of Jerusalem.

Black-uniformed troops, under the glare of floodlights, patrolled the streets in front of the modest stucco house where Mr. Arafat lives and works. The streets were barricaded at each end.

"What we fear most is not these dissident groups," said one senior official, "but some crazy Palestinian with a gun."



ON THE MOVE IN KABUL — Civilians taking advantage of a brief lull in fighting Wednesday to flee front-line areas of Kabul for safer districts of the capital. Although a cease-fire has been declared, dozens of rockets hit the city Wednesday, killing 13.

West Keeps Heat On North Koreans 2 Suspect Plants Remain In Contention Despite Accord

Reuters

VIENNA — The International Atomic Energy Agency said Wednesday that the new agreement with North Korea was only a first step in checking nuclear plants there and that the agency would not abandon efforts to visit two suspect atomic sites.

U.S. Officer Cites Rising Risk of War

Reuters

PRINCETON, New Jersey — The possibility of Russian expansionism or North Korean nuclear aggression could soon ignite the next major global conflict, according to the deputy commander in chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific.

"Korea is a tinderbox. I believe that the window of danger will continue to increase over the next two years," said Lieutenant General Harold Fields in a speech at Princeton University.

"If I were president, I would advocate telling North Korea 'If you ever use nuclear weapons, you will cease to remain as an organized country or nation,'" General Fields said.

The best way to neutralize North Korea's nuclear capability is not surgical strikes or embargoes, but isolation from the international community and the threat of massive retaliation in the event of a nuclear strike, he said Tuesday, adding that the danger on the peninsula was heightened by the promise of President Kim Il Sung of North Korea to reunite Korea by 1995.

General Fields also expressed concern that the Pacific Rim region could face destabilization if the Russian extreme nationalist, Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, gained control in Moscow.

"We should take him seriously," the general said. "People of that ilk have a disturbing history of saying something that we all think is outrageous and then doing exactly that. He reminds me of a man in Germany in the 1930s."

"This is just a first step but we are not in the country yet," a spokesman said. "The inspectors will report back on whether there is any evidence that nuclear material has been diverted in the past year."

The spokesman said inspectors were ready to fly to Pyongyang as soon as visas were issued. They could leave as soon as Sunday.

He said it could take dozens of inspection visits before the International Atomic Energy Agency could assure the international community that North Korea is complying fully with nuclear safeguards agreements.

The United States and other Western nations have grown suspicious about two sites at Yongbyon, where North Korea is suspected of hiding materials to develop a nuclear bomb.

As for the two suspect plants, the spokesman said: "We touched on that during our talks with the North Koreans and we simply said we would hope to come back to the subject at a future round of consultations."

Progress on fuller inspections, and ultimately on gaining access to Yongbyon plants, may be linked to the successful outcome of talks between Pyongyang and Washington.

North Korea ended a yearlong stalemate with the atomic energy agency, the UN's nuclear watchdog, on Tuesday by agreeing to let inspectors visit seven declared nuclear sites.

But the deal, welcomed by the United States, South Korea and Japan, made no reference to the two suspected sites. "We are not going to give up on that issue and neither are the Americans," a senior atomic agency official said. "That is a key element to really filling out our knowledge of what is going on."

Queen Elizabeth Plans State Visit to Russia

Reuters

MOSCOW — Queen Elizabeth II is to pay a state visit to Russia this year, British officials said Wednesday.

It will be the first time a reigning British monarch has been to Russia since the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. No date for the visit was announced.

2 in Zhirinovskiy Party Quit, Citing Ideology

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Two top members of Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy's ultra-nationalist party quit its parliamentary faction Wednesday, citing ideological differences with their leader.

One of the defectors, Viktor Kobolev, accused Mr. Zhirinovskiy of alienating Russia's allies and usurping power in the Liberal Democratic Party, which got the most votes in the December parliamentary elections.

The defections mark the emergence of a rift between Mr. Zhirinovskiy and moderate members of the party who are opposed to his extreme nationalism and his heavy-handed approach to Russia's problems.

Late last year, Andrei Zavidia, who was Mr. Zhirinovskiy's running mate in the 1991 presidential election and who helped finance his campaigns, also broke away, saying he did not agree with Mr.

Zhirinovskiy's "fascist views" or attempts to "impose dictatorship" within the party.

Mr. Kobolev and an associate, Alexander Pronin, appeared to be deserting Mr. Zhirinovskiy on similar grounds.

"We are quitting for purely ideological reasons," said Mr. Kobolev, the organizer of Mr. Zhirinovskiy's campaign in the December elections and the No. 2 man in the party.

"I oppose the policy our leader has pursued over the past few months," he said. "We ought to stick by the platform that gained us nearly 12.5 million votes."

In the elections, Russia's voters cast more ballots for Mr. Zhirinovskiy's party than for any other group. But the vote was largely seen more as a protest against the economic policies of President Boris N. Yeltsin than as an endorsement of Mr. Zhirinovskiy.

U.K. Motorist Gets Road Kill

Reuters

LONDON — A British motorist, prosecuted under the Game Act of 1831 for killing a pheasant by running over it on a Sunday, has escaped a fine because cars did not exist when the act was passed.

A court at Lymington in the south dismissed the case against Jason Cooper, 19, who allegedly picked up the bird after deliberately swerving to kill it, the Daily Telegraph reported Wednesday.

The act makes it an offense "to use any dog, gun, net or other engine or instrument for the purpose of killing or taking any game on Sunday or Christmas Day."

The court agreed with Mr. Cooper's lawyers, who said: "Items covered in a law have to be in common parlance on the day after it is passed. Clearly, Ford Escorts could not be included."

Opposition Party Gains Support in German Survey

Reuters

BONN — Support for Germany's opposition Social Democrats has risen above 40 percent in an opinion poll while extremist groups are losing ground, the Allensbach polling institute reports.

The poll, published Wednesday in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, showed support for the Social Democrats at 40.9 percent against 35.1 percent for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats.

The number of people who said they would vote for the far-right Republicans dropped to 2.7 percent in January from 4.6 percent in December, and support for East Germany's former communists fell to 3.4 percent from 5.3 percent.

"The trend in favor of small parties and protest groupings is broken for the moment," spokesmen for the Allensbach Institute said.

Germany will hold a general election Oct. 16.

Dachau to Ban Mickey Mouse

Reuters

MUNICH — The mayor of the Bavarian city of Dachau has banned Mickey Mouse and other American emblems from fairgrounds, he announced in a letter to the Bavarian showmen's society made public Wednesday.

"Why in the world do Bavarian and German fairground entertainers find it necessary to decorate their worthy and highly valued businesses with these stupid and tasteless decorations and names?" Mayor Lorenz Reitmeyer asked in the letter.

Dachau, the site of a Nazi concentration camp, will no longer tolerate fairground rides bearing such "idiotic" slogans and designs, Mr. Reitmeyer said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Swiss to Appeal Release of 2 Iranians

ZURICH (Reuters) — Switzerland said Wednesday it would appeal to a French court over France's decision to send home two Iranians wanted by Bern on suspicion of murder.

Switzerland sought the two men in connection with the 1990 murder in Geneva of an Iranian dissident, Kazem Rajavi, brother of Massoud Rajavi, who heads Iran's Iraqi-based Mujahidin Khalq guerrilla movement.

The two, whose extradition to Switzerland had been authorized by a French court, were released from prison in France and flown to Iran in December. "The Federal Council has decided to appeal to the Conseil d'Etat, the highest administrative court in France," the government said. "The explanation given by France for their decision in this matter is in the government's view unsatisfactory and the reasons given both insufficient and tardy." France invoked national interest to withhold any explanation for the men's release.

U.K.'s Tunnel-Terrorist Penalties

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain announced Wednesday that life prison sentences are in store for anyone who attacks or tries to disrupt the new Channel Tunnel.

Transport Minister Roger Freeman told Parliament that the government wanted to make the tunnel, due to open in May, at least as secure as a British airport. Parliament approved the Channel Tunnel security measure, introducing life sentences for hijacking, seizing control of the tunnel, destroying or damaging trains or the tunnel itself, and endangering tunnel safety by making threats.

An opposition Labor Party transportation spokesman, Frank Dobson, said many people feared that the tunnel would be a prime target for guerrillas, in particular the Irish Republican Army.

Rebels Held After Fighting in Haiti

MIAMI (Reuters) — Haitian soldiers arrested a dozen people and burned several homes after fighting between troops and what they believed to be a group of armed rebels, a Miami newspaper reported Wednesday.

The skirmish between soldiers and the apparent rebels who support the deposed president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, occurred Feb. 3 in mountains outside the provincial town of Les Cayes, according to sources interviewed by the Miami Herald. The clash would be the first sign of armed opposition since a military coup deposed Father Aristide in 1991.

The incident began when an army unit in the mountains came upon an apparent group of armed rebels hiding in a cave, according to several sources, a government official and a peasant interviewed by the newspaper. The rebels opened fire on the soldiers and escaped. There were no injuries. Soldiers later arrested and beat a dozen people, then set fire to at least eight homes of suspected collaborators in a nearby village, the newspaper said.

Correction

In an article on the CSS Alabama in Wednesday's editions, the date of the ship's sinking was mistyped. The battle occurred in 1864.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Southwest Air Is Top U.S. Performer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Southwest Airlines was the top on-time performer last year of U.S. airlines. Final Transportation Department figures for 1993 show that Southwest completed 89.7 percent of flights on time, which is defined as within 15 minutes of the scheduled arrival time. Northwest finished in second place at 85.9 percent, closely followed by America West's 85.5 percent performance. Others ranked were Alaska Airlines, 84.4 percent on time; USAir, 82.9 percent; TWA, 82.6 percent; American, 80.8 percent; Continental, 79.0 percent; United, 78.5 percent; and Delta, 76.7 percent.

The renewal of beach quality standards in Europe was urged Wednesday by the European Commission, despite pressure from Britain to relax laws on water purity. Experts acknowledged that Brussels was wrangling with London over the standard of water at about six swimming zones but said there was no reason to soften the rules.

Americans were warned against traveling to Angola because of the civil war. "Travel within Angola is extremely unsafe because of the presence of armed troops, roadside bandits and unexploded land mines," a travel warning by the State Department said. It also prohibits U.S. personnel from traveling by road outside the capital, Luanda.

A Moroccan federation of unions plans a 24-hour strike Feb. 25 over the government's refusal to take part in talks. A similar strike in December 1990 caused riots in several cities in which at least 43 people were killed.

Athens Curtails Macedonia Trade

By Paul Anastasi

New York Times Service

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu announced Wednesday that he was banning international commercial transactions conducted through Greece with the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, with the exception of food and medical supplies.

Mr. Papandreu was reacting angrily to what he described as Western encouragement of Macedonia's refusal to make concessions in a dispute over the republic's name and related issues. He also announced the closure of Greece's consulate in Skopje, the young republic's capital.

"The Greek government has decided to suspend the activities of its consulate in Skopje and the suspension of goods to and from Skopje through the port of Salonica, excepting those that are absolutely necessary for humanitarian reasons, such as food and medicines," he said.

The decision is likely to cause considerable hardship for the landlocked republic, which receives 85 percent of its fuel and most of its raw materials through Greece.

The Greek move, apart from putting pressure on Skopje, was also a reaction against recognition of the republic last week by the United States and Australia and against the growing support expressed by member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union.

Greece currently holds the six-month EU rotating presidency, so its move was certain to cause friction with its partners in the 12-member trade bloc. Six EU members have already extended diplomatic recognition to "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia," as the country was temporarily named when it was admitted to the UN General Assembly in April.

Greece has complained that its Western partners were not showing any solidarity with Athens's positions, and that they had to be reminded that Macedonia's economic survival depended largely on its neighbor.

"Since being admitted to the United Nations in April last year, Skopjan intransigence has worsened," Mr. Papandreu said. "They have shown no moderation or willingness to compromise. They approved a constitution with expansionist contents and have adopted Greek symbols previously unknown to them."

Cardinal Francois Marty, 89, Dies in Train Crash

The Associated Press

VILLEFRANCHE-DE-ROUERGUE, France — Cardinal Francois Marty, 89, the former archbishop of Paris, was killed Wednesday when a passenger train struck his car.

The churchman was on the tracks in his Citroen 2 CV, a flimsy model no longer in production, when the train approached, rescue workers said. The collision knocked and dragged the car about 100 meters. None of the 29 train passengers was injured.

Cardinal Marty was alone and at the wheel on the way to visit his sister for lunch. It was unclear whether the vehicle stalled, or if he had been taken ill.

The accident occurred near this town 60 kilometers (37.5 miles) southwest of Paris, where he lived at a Dominican convent since retiring in 1981 after 12 years. Another sister is a nun there.

The car he was driving was offered to him by the priests of Paris when he retired.

Often compared to Pope John XXIII for his humble background and simplicity, Cardinal Marty emphasized throughout his career the need to involve the community in the church and to win back disaffected rural and urban workers.

During the Vatican II Council in the 1960s, which greatly reformed church practice, Pope John XXIII charged him with a report on teach-

ing the Gospel in a way acceptable to the working class.

The cardinal headed the council's important Commission on the Life and Ministry of Priests. He also served on the Nonbelievers Secretariat and Commission to Revise Canon Law.

Christopher Lasch, Wrote 'Culture of Narcissism'

New York Times Service

Christopher Lasch, 61, the author of "The Culture of Narcissism" and other books on modern culture, died Monday in Pittsford, New York, of cancer.

In his books and essays, Mr. Lasch offered a leftist analysis of

industrial capitalism and its effects on American politics, social arrangements, modes of thought and personal psychology.

As a counterpoise to the alienation and despair he saw as pervasive in American life, he proposed community, family and self-discipline. "The Culture of Narcissism" was his best-known work. It was on the best-seller list for seven weeks in 1979. In it he described postwar America as a society of dangerously self-absorbed individuals.

President Jimmy Carter asked him for advice on a speech, delivered in July 1979, on the nation's "crisis of confidence." It became known as the "national malaise" speech.

Robert Sherrod, 85, an author of books on World War II who had been the editor of The Saturday Evening Post and a war correspondent, died Sunday in Washington of emphysema.

Pietro Belluschi, 94, a modernist architect whose career began with a series of elegant structures in the Pacific Northwest and went on to include skyscrapers such as the Pan Am Building in New York City and the Bank of America in San Francisco, died Monday in Portland, Oregon.

Robert Bloom, 85, a composer and oboist who performed with the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Rochester Philharmonic and the NBC Orchestra in New York, died Sunday in Cincinnati.

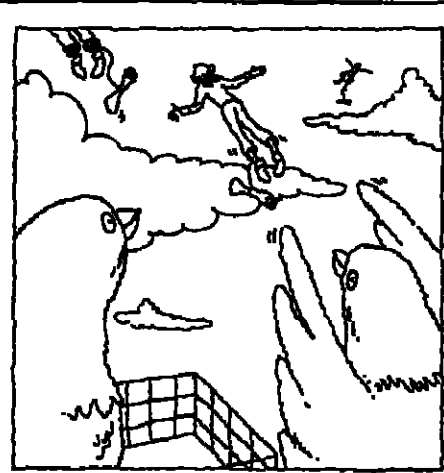
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OVERHEARD



Edna and Horace, unaware of advanced telecommunications, put their trust in carrier persons.

THE AMERICAS / A PARTING SHOT

Ex-Aide Assails White House Approach on Crime Bill

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — One day after stepping down as second in command at the Justice Department, Philip B. Heymann assailed several cornerstone provisions of a multibillion-dollar crime bill that has emerged as the Clinton administration's main legislative vehicle to crack down on crime and violence.

Mr. Heymann, who headed the Justice Department's effort to produce an administration approach to crime legislation, said that highly popular proposals like the "three strikes and you're out" measure, which would lock up repeat offenders for life without parole, were largely empty solutions that would have a negligible effect on crime.

Mr. Heymann, who left the Justice Department because of disagreements with Attorney General Janet Reno over management style, predicted that a plan to provide grants to cities and states to hire 100,000

police officers over the next five years was not likely to last beyond that period.

He also said that a measure to build regional prisons for violent offenders was a waste of effort and dismissed mandatory minimum prison sentences for many low-level drug offenders as almost useless in deterring crime.

His critique on Tuesday represented a parting shot at the administration and Congress from a lawyer and professor regarded in law-enforcement circles as an expert on violent crime and who, until this week, operated as one of the Clinton administration's most senior criminal justice policymakers.

"It's been too easy to pretend that we're going to solve the problem of crime with a set of remedies that look good for about the first 15 seconds and look worse as you get to the half-minute," the former deputy attorney general said in an hourlong discussion with reporters.

Mr. Heymann would not discuss how ardently he had pressed his views within the administration or whether his disagreements over anti-crime legislation had provoked conflicts that had led to his departure.

When Ms. Reno announced Mr. Heymann's resignation, they both attributed the decision to their lack of chemistry rather than as a result of a policy dispute.

Other officials at the department said Mr. Heymann and Ms. Reno were largely in agreement on crime issues, although they sometimes disagreed on what issues should be emphasized, and said Ms. Reno was critical when she believed that Mr. Heymann had not acted quickly enough to advance issues that she regarded as urgent, but that he found peripheral.

Mr. Heymann has long been associated with an approach that looks toward underlying factors and the impact of laws on criminal behavior as distinguished from advocates of harsher measures on policing, prosecuting and sentencing offenders.

For example, to combat crime related to drugs, he said he favored offering treatment to anybody who wanted it. On the other hand, he said: "We ought to lock up anybody we have in our custody who's on drugs and who doesn't get off them. That would make a big dent in our drug market."

Mr. Heymann said Tuesday the "three strikes" measure would potentially waste a great deal of government money. He said it would obligate the government to spend \$600,000 to \$700,000 for each prisoner over the years of their incarceration after the age of 50, when studies show many criminal careers slow to a halt.

Mr. Heymann's views are strikingly at odds with the prevailing views on crime as articulated by President Bill Clinton, whose muscular speeches on the topic have lately seemed to force Ms. Reno to back away from the crime-prevention themes that once dominated her speeches.

Mrs. Clinton Targets Health Care Critics She Denies Claims That Plan Would Result in Less Choice

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After two weeks of bad political news about the administration's proposed health plan, Hillary Rodham Clinton launched a counterattack, with the insurance industry taking most of the fire.

At the same time, the Christian Coalition announced that it was beginning a \$1.4 million campaign to build grass-roots opposition to the Clinton plan among conservative Christians.

Ralph Reed, the group's execu-

tive director, declared Tuesday that the Clinton plan "would replace the finest health care system in the world with a bureaucratic, Byzantine, European-style syndicalist nightmare that has no precursor in the American experience."

And, on a particularly fractious day in the health care struggle, the Republican National Committee chairman, Haley Barbour, demanded an apology from the Democratic National Committee chairman, David Wilhelm.

Mr. Barbour contends that a new Democratic television commercial, which accuses the Republican Party of denying the existence of a health care crisis, twisted a quotation from Governor Carroll Campbell of South Carolina.

Mrs. Clinton used two speeches in Washington — to the American Legion and to the Group Health Association of America — to answer many of the charges that have been directed at the plan.

She brushed aside the notion that President Bill Clinton was proposing a "government takeover" of health care — "That is not the president's plan at all," she declared. She also denied the charge that the plan would diminish people's choices in health care.

"The only choice we're trying to take away is from those insurance companies that are funding that ad so they can no longer choose to disqualify you from health care because they want to do so or charge you more than they would have otherwise," Mrs. Clinton told the legionnaires, who greeted her warmly.

She was referring to an advertising campaign by the Health Insurance Association of America. Chip Kahn, executive vice president of the group, said the administration appeared to "prefer shooting the messenger rather than discussing the issues."

At both events Tuesday, Mrs. Clinton declared that the president's basic objective remained "guaranteed private insurance for all," which means a mandate requiring all employers to pay for insurance for their workers is also essential.

When we started out, seniors were the most supportive," said John Rother, the organization's chief lobbyist and link to the White House. "Today we are picking up a lot of concern."

Away From Politics

- A man whose golden retriever died after being kept too long in the steamy cargo hold of an American Airlines plane cannot sue the airline for anguish and loss of companionship, a Circuit Court judge has ruled. However, the case has not been dismissed entirely because the dog's owner, Andrew Gluckman, might be eligible for restitution under lost baggage rules. American Airlines had offered to pay the standard lost baggage rate — \$1,250 — as a settlement.
- Americans generate more than twice as much garbage per capita as Europeans and recycle far less. The United States produces 1,584 pounds (717 kilograms) of trash per person annually, according to the European Union statistics agency. Japan produces 902 pounds and the European Union 660 pounds.
- Girls are discriminated against in the method of awarding National Merit Scholarships, according to a federal civil rights complaint filed by the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Center for Fair and Open Testing. They ask for a change in the selection method, now based on scores in the Preliminary Scholastic Assessment Test. Boys score higher on such standardized tests, but girls get better grades in high school and college. Thus, the plaintiffs argue, the method is not a good indicator of girls' college performance.
- Winter has been no headache for chiropractors, who have seen their business boom with patients who slipped on the ice or shoveled their driveways too vigorously.
- In the World Trade Center bombing case, the prosecutor asked that the jury find the four defendants guilty of elaborately plotting to "send a terrorist message to the United States."

NYT, AP



Hillary Clinton trying to get her message on health care reform across to a meeting of the Group Health Association in Washington.

Special Jury Sought in Whitewater Case

The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — The special prosecutor in the Whitewater investigation asked a federal judge Wednesday to empanel a grand jury to look exclusively into the real estate investment by President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Robert B. Fiske Jr. met with a U.S. district court judge, Stephen Reasoner, and later said "it made sense" to empanel a special grand jury "because of the importance of this investigation and the importance of doing it as quickly and as thoroughly as possible."

Mr. Fiske said that a grand jury currently at work in Little Rock met only two or three days a month.

Mr. Fiske said he hoped a special grand jury could be formed as soon as possible.

He said his investigation has been under way since late last month and that three lawyers have been involved in the case for the past two weeks.

Mr. Fiske, who was named Jan. 21 to head the investigation by Attorney General Janet Reno, also said he hoped to have an announcement by Tuesday concerning a full staff of 5 to 10 attorneys.

A special grand jury could work exclusively for up to 18 months on Mr. Fiske's inquiry into the Whitewater Development Co. and the failed Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan.

The Clintons were 50-50 investors in Whitewater with James B. McDougal, owner of Madison Guaranty, and his then-wife, Susan.

Mr. Fiske said his request had nothing to do with the presence of a former Republican federal appointee on the grand jury currently sitting in Little Rock.

That jury's foreman is Jim Burnett, whom President Ronald Reagan appointed to head the National Transportation Safety Board in 1982. Mr. Burnett left the board in 1991 at the end of his term.

Mr. Burnett was seen leaving the area of Judge Reasoner's chambers while Mr. Fiske was meeting with the judge, but neither he nor Mr. Fiske would say if Mr. Burnett also attended.

"All grand jury matters are confidential and I'm not at liberty to discuss it," Mr. Burnett said.

Mr. Reagan appointed Judge Reasoner to the federal bench in 1988.

Poles Apart on How to Balance Budget

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Jabbing at every exposed political nerve it could find, the White House told Congress that a federal balanced budget amendment would impair the national defense, increase crime, cheat veterans, squeeze the elderly and weaken the economy.

Analyzing how cuts would affect the economy and their departments, cabinet officers testified against a proposed amendment that would require the federal budget to be balanced, probably by 2001. The Senate plans to begin debating the measure next week, and neither side is sure how the vote will go.

The cabinet officers appeared Tuesday before Senate Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, who is chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the amendment's staunchest enemy. He variously called it "seductive," "simplistic," "this monstrosity" and "this nefarious proposal."

Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, who is chief sponsor of the amendment, sought to counter Senator Byrd's display with a hearing of his own. He told the Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution, which he heads, that "no one can study the past 25 years of successive deficits without recognizing that there has been governmental abuse that must be halted."

His leading witness was Paul E. Tsongas, the former Massachusetts Democratic senator and presidential contender, who said the amendment was a necessary "mechanism of discipline" to make Congress undertake the sacrifices required to balance the budget.

"This deficit is all too real, this debt all too crippling," Mr. Tsongas said.

A two-thirds vote, or 67 if all senators vote, is required to pass a constitutional amendment. The House is expected to take the measure up later this year. If both chambers passed it with two-thirds majorities, then it would become part of the U.S. Constitution if approved within seven years by the legislatures of 38 states.

The White House and Senator Byrd are working to mobilize opposition to the proposal, which does not specify how the budget should be balanced.

On Tuesday, the administration took the battle to Capitol Hill, with Leon E. Panetta, director of the Office of Management and Budget, painting a grim picture of the uncertainties the amendment would cause.

Nomination of India Ambassador Gets New Life

By Todd S. Purdum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After months of delay and reports that it was dead, administration officials said that the nomination of former Representative Stephen J. Solarz of New York as ambassador to India is back on track. They said the White House would soon send his name to the Senate for confirmation.

"People are now proceeding as if it's going to happen, and sooner rather than later," an official said.

Three weeks ago, an FBI investi-

gation into Mr. Solarz's efforts to obtain a visa for a Hong Kong businessman with a criminal record ended without charges, but the White House said then that no decision had been made on whether to nominate him for the post in New Delhi.

Officials said the appointment had been held up pending the investigation, and congressional Democrats said the White House had told them that the nomination was dead.

It is not clear just why the White House now appeared prepared to

go ahead with the nomination, after repeating as recently as 10 days ago that no decision had been made.

Indian diplomats have repeatedly expressed concern that the post has gone unfilled since last year.

A maid who answered the phone at Mr. Solarz's home in Virginia said he was out of the country and could not be reached. He has repeatedly maintained that his nomination would go forward.

Mr. Solarz, who was defeated in a Democratic primary after his Brooklyn district was redrawn in

★POLITICAL NOTES★

For Clinton, No Steady Doctor — Yet

WASHINGTON — No one is going to accuse President Bill Clinton of not practicing what he preaches on health care.

Critics attack the health plan for not giving people the ability to choose their own doctors. And it seems Mr. Clinton does not have a personal doctor here, breaking a long-standing tradition of presidents picking an official doctor for their tenure, most often from private practice or from the White House medical unit, which is staffed by a team of doctors from the army, navy and air force.

Jimmy Carter, for example, kept for his full term the White House physician — drawn from the White House pool — who was also used by Gerald R. Ford. Ronald Reagan brought in his own physician from private practice, and George Bush brought in his friend Burton J. Lee 3d to serve as his doctor throughout his term.

Mr. Clinton dismissed Dr. Lee almost upon arrival after a tiff over an allergy shot. The president then used the office's chief doctor, Robert L. Ramsey, who recently returned to Walter Reed Army Hospital, and he now uses the new chief doctor, Connie Mariano, who is from the navy.

Mr. Clinton is said to be happy with Dr. Mariano, although he might yet bring in someone, the White House said. (W7)

Gore as Emissary to Woo Labor's Chiefs

WASHINGTON — The White House, stepping up its efforts to reach a reconciliation with organized labor in the wake of the North American Free Trade Agreement, will send Vice President Al Gore to Florida next week to talk with leaders of the AFL-CIO about favors the administration might do for them.

The decision to send the vice president to the midwinter meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council is the latest in a series of White House steps to cool tempers since the fight over the North American Free Trade Agreement turned into a bitter feud between President Bill Clinton and labor last autumn.

The administration is courting labor to assure full union support in the legislative fight over national health care reform. The White House has said it cannot win passage of health care reform without labor's help.

The last time a vice president met with the union leaders at their midwinter meeting in Bal Harbour, Florida, was 1982, when George Bush made the trip as a peace gesture by the Reagan administration.

A White House official said the administration was "anxious to do anything we can" to heal the rift with labor. The official called Mr. Gore's visit "an important signal." (W7)

Admirals' Regatta for Navy Job May Be Short

WASHINGTON — The announcement that Admiral Frank B. Kelso 2d will take early retirement in April as the navy's top officer generated a very short race to succeed him. There were reports Tuesday that Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda, last seen sleeping in Naples updating NATO's bombing plans for the Balkans, was Defense Secretary William J. Perry's choice, edging out Admiral Paul David Miller of the U.S. Atlantic Command and Admiral Charles Larson of the U.S. Pacific Command.

Admiral Boorda has the best personal story, the kind this administration loves: He enlisted from a Chicago blue-collar family and rose from seaman to four-star admiral. He also has a strong relationship with General John M. Shalikashvili, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs. (W7)

President at Bat Against Anti-Gay Measures

WASHINGTON — President Clinton has come to the support of homosexual rights groups with a letter strongly opposing anti-gay ballot initiatives in states across the country.

"Those who would legalize discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or any other grounds are gravely mistaken about the values that make our nation strong," Mr. Clinton said in a letter to the Gay and Lesbian Victory Fund. "The essential right to equality must not be denied by a ballot initiative or otherwise."

The letter was dated Monday and — with the blessing of the White House — was released Tuesday by the group, a political action committee that supports openly gay candidates.

At the start of his administration, Mr. Clinton found himself embroiled in controversy over his campaign pledge to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military.

After that difficult beginning, the White House made an effort to recast Mr. Clinton's image in less liberal terms. But with his unequivocal letter to the victory fund, the president has placed himself squarely in opposition to a major conservative religious drive to promote such ballot measures. (W7)

Quote/Unquote

President Clinton in a speech to police officers in Ohio, referring to the crime bill: "If Congress will pass this bill soon I will respond by cutting through red tape ... so that within a year 20,000 new police officers are hired and start the training that they need to make our streets safer." (AP)

Enterprising Cuban Cooks Embrace the Concept of 'Etcetera'

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

HAVANA — All it takes is a discreet telephone call and a few dollars, and takeout pizza or Chinese food will be delivered to your door. If you know the address, passed on from trusted acquaintances, you can dine on pork or chicken, drink imported beer and listen to strolling balladeers.

For Havana, whose long-suffering residents have grown used to bare shelves and seen even their state-owned restaurants close, there is a new revolution — a revolution in dining. Although they are illegal, private eateries flourish almost openly, an example of changes under way on the island.

Since the loss of aid with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989 and a tightened embargo by the United States, Cuba has faced an acute shortage of food and other basic products. In the past six months, however, in an effort to stimulate productivity, the government has legalized U.S. dollars as a medium of exchange and authorized limited self-employment.

With these steps, restaurants to private homes sprang up almost overnight across the city. They hummed so conspicuously that they came under official fire in December and were reined in. But the

business they continue to do — a little more discreetly — sums up both the promise and the problems facing Communist Cuba as it experiments with allowing the free market to meet some of its people's most pressing needs.

The problem, from the government standpoint, is complex. The private restaurants, estimated to number more than 2,000 in the capital alone, clearly are meeting a need by making food more accessible to those with access to dollars. But many of the goods used by the restaurants are bought on the black market or stolen from government stocks, draining resources and hard currency needed by the state.

Closing the enterprising would anger those who frequent them to ease the frustrations of food shortages. But many without access to dollars — the majority of the people — resent those who have them.

"That is a good summary of Cuba," said Jorge Domínguez, a senior fellow of the Inter-American Dialogue in Washington who visits Cuba frequently. "Measures that have an economic benefit also have a political cost."

As with many of the changes now sweeping Cuba, the restaurants began by accident and brought unexpected consequences. They are now part of the emerg-

ing gray market where much of Cuba's new economy functions. How the government has dealt with the phenomenon is indicative of President Fidel Castro's ambivalence about taking even limited steps toward a market economy in an effort to ensure the long-term survival of the Marxist revolution he led.

The home restaurants — called "paladares" ("palates") — take their name from a popular Brazilian soap opera, in which a poor woman moves from the countryside to Rio de Janeiro, begins selling fast food and eventually makes good, opening a chain of restaurants.

When the government passed a law in September allowing about 140 categories of self-employment, it legalized the sale of "light foods (drinks, sandwiches, candies, etcetera)."

Based on the "etcetera," scores of people, using goods bought at dollars-only stores or taken from state supplies, began turning their homes into restaurants. Customers came with dollars from tips in the tourism industry, from joint ventures with foreign companies or from relatives abroad.

While some paladares take pesos, most accept only dollars. The growing number of Cubans with access to dollars can get a good meal of chicken or pork and a

drink for \$3 to \$6. In two establishments visited recently, most of the clients were Cuban, with a smattering of foreigners.

In one, customers rang an almost hidden doorbell and asked for the owner by name. They were seated at one of four tables. The bar offered imported liquors and beer and Cuban cigars. Two guitarists sang romantic songs, and a sketch artist was on hand to draw caricatures for \$1.

Everyone in the neighborhood knows of the place. Only a few large, high-profile establishments have been shut down and their goods confiscated.

The celebrated "etcetera" clause became a serious topic of debate in the legislative National Assembly of Popular Power in late December, and the discussion grew to encompass the entire official ambivalence regarding self-employment.

"I must tell the truth: I missed this etcetera just as all the other comrades did," Mr. Castro told the assembly. "Something plus etcetera means everything. These are complex problems, and mistakes can be made. An etcetera is a mistake."

In the end, the etcetera was stricken, making paladares where full meals are served illegal. But light foods, with the definition left unclear, are still allowed.

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Herald International Tribune

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

What Japan Could Do

Last week the issues in contention between the United States and Japan were complex and could be argued either way. But this Tuesday the United States was clearly in the right to declare Japan in violation of a 1989 accord that promised Motorola unfettered access to the cellular phone market in the heavily populated Tokyo-Nagoya region. The declaration triggers a several-months process during which the United States will prepare a list of sanctions.

The declaration is fully justified. Japan has systematically thwarted promises that it made under the accord. Five years later, Motorola, a technological leader around the world, accounts for less than 2 percent of the Tokyo-Nagoya market. And sanctions are warranted — because telecommunications services are not covered by international treaty, the United States has no good recourse other than to retaliate unilaterally.

The danger is that this specific trade skirmish will escalate into broader war. But if-for-then sanctions would be mutually harmful. More likely, Japan and the United States will renegotiate Motorola's status, as they have in past conflicts.

Under the 1989 agreement, Japan provided Motorola a portion of its spectrum for cellular service in the Tokyo-Nagoya region. But it also insisted that Motorola, which works with Japanese partners, team up with Nippon Ido Tsushin Corporation, known as IDO, which was licensed to operate Motorola's techno-

logy. But IDO was a cynical choice. It had already invested in the cellular technology of Motorola's main competitor, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone. The conflict of interest led IDO to halfhearted efforts to market Motorola's technology — a technology that has won a huge share of business outside Tokyo and in many other countries.

This problem has at least two straightforward solutions. Japan could revoke IDO's license to operate Motorola's system, and provide the license to some other Japanese company. In the Osaka region, Motorola joined forces with a Japanese company to take over nearly half the cellular market in two years; that contrasts with IDO's 2 percent share after five years. The other solution would be to require IDO to expand the system by specific amounts according to a preset timetable.

Last week the United States clamored for Japan to accept numerical targets for imports of cars, insurance, telecommunications and medical equipment. The Japanese agreed to discuss only procedural and institutional roadblocks to U.S. exports. What the Motorola case shows is that in at least some notable instances the debate is artificial. Japan could solve Motorola's problem with a quick institutional fix — removing the conflict of interest posed by IDO's participation — or by numerical targets for Motorola's penetration. What Japan is lacking is not the tools to provide access, but the will.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Patchwork Map for Yet More War in the Balkans

By Charles H. Fairbanks Jr.

WASHINGTON — Last week NATO adopted a new, two-track policy: an ultimatum to the Serbs and Bosnians to withdraw their artillery from Sarajevo, and American agreement to join Britain and France in pressuring the Bosnians to sign the Owen-Stoltenberg peace plan.

What is assumed in all public discussion of the Bosnian genocide is that the signing of a peace plan will end the carnage. But since 1988 ethnic conflicts have started in eight areas of the former Communist world, from Bosnia to Tajikistan, and although every one

There is an alternative. It begins with the admission that the conditions for a final settlement are not present today.

of these conflicts has seen agreements and truces signed or announced, in not one case have they ended the killing.

The latest Geneva agreement will not end the war. It is not a solution or a settlement, although it will probably reduce the level of violence temporarily.

If you doubt this, look at the provisions for Sarajevo: no settlement agreed upon among the parties, but United Nations control for two years with the expectation, anywhere and everywhere, of a settlement then. Mostar is to be handled in a similar way.

Or look at the map. The partition of Bosnia looks like three or four gerrymandered congressional districts whittled together in mortal struggle. What remains of Bosnia, still a member of the United Nations, amounts to

four enclaves separated from each other by enemy territory, without secure access to the outside world. There is no guaranteed access to the sea, and every airport is commanded by Serbian artillery. Roads, railroads and electric lines are cut by the new borders. Without massive aid from the West, economic collapse and famine will ensue.

The absurdities of this territorial settlement come to focus at Brcko, a port on the Sava River across from Croatia, once inhabited by a majority of Muslims, now riddled by mortar fire. Under the Owen-Stoltenberg plan, Brcko is to be simultaneously (a brilliant stroke!) the access of the Muslims to the river trade route and a corridor for the Serbs between their two biggest areas of Bosnia. How will that be achieved? By an overpass!

If it is the Serbs who get the ground level, the assumption is that the Muslims will peacefully pass overhead every day, less than 10 meters above the very people who raped their daughters and mothers. The Serbs, meanwhile, will calmly go about their business under the guns of the Croats across the river who slaughtered their fathers and mothers under the Nazi-sponsored Ustaša regime.

South of Mostar, where Bosnia has been demanding access to the sea and Croatia refuses to give it, a solution now being negotiated is that Croatia will have sovereignty over the sea, Bosnia the mineral rights. Elsewhere the Bosnian enclaves will be linked by "corridors," that is, roads, perhaps "sovereign," more likely merely "guaranteed."

The Owen-Stoltenberg map is quite simply the most artificial, the most bizarre, the most unworkable territorial arrangement in mod-

ern history. (It is unjust, too, but why quibble?) Such an arrangement could work only if the parties to it were fundamentally satisfied with their shares, as the United States and Canada are with their artificial border; or if the United States, Britain and France were all willing to commit overwhelming military power, in the form of peacekeeping forces, to guard the full length of these lacework borders and to overawe the feuding parties. Neither situation exists.

In fact, the entire territorial settlement is a formula for future war, and for endless, agonizing debates about American and European intervention.

The agreement will founder on the clause asserting the right of refugees to return to the homes from which they were "ethnically cleansed." Since this would negate the Owen-Stoltenberg solution by ethnic separation, it will not happen. But refugees will claim their right to return. Governments will back them, asserting that the agreement has been broken and take back their own promises.

The reason the Owen-Stoltenberg agreement is taken seriously is simple: The Western governments have no idea what to do. They want to forget about the Bosnians but are ashamed to acknowledge it to their publics. The result is Owen-Stoltenberg, a process that may have begun seriously but has become an effort to force the victims to give public legitimacy to the war of force and terror. Westerners are asking these people to shovel out their own graves so that we won't feel bad.

There is an alternative. It begins with the admission that the conditions for a final settlement are not present today, as they were not present in the Arab-Israeli dispute from 1948 until Anwar Sadat's historic trip to Jerusalem. In the absence of a settlement, the war will go

on. But it does not necessarily have to continue with high levels of violence and suffering. If you visit the theater of "the front," in most places, is an open field, without shelter or places, the greatest suffering is caused by the interruption of food, medicine and supplies for heat and communications. These are ways in which the conflict hurts civilians, the innocents, violating every civilized law of war.

The international community does not have the will to end the war. But it can secure for most of the noncombatants a relatively normal life in the United Nations. This applies above all to the Bosnians, who have suffered the most, but also to the Catholics (Croats) of central Bosnia and to ordinary Serbs who are paying for the cruelties of Slobodan Milosevic and his nationalist allies.

The first step is the ultimatum. The next steps are the opening of a Bosnian airport, whether at Tuzla or built from scratch; the dropping of the arms embargo against the Bosnians and Croats; and ending the economic sanctions against Serbia. As the Bosnians become more able to defend themselves, the international peacekeeping forces can be withdrawn.

There are many complications and dangers to be considered in exploring this alternative. But until the West re-examines the basic logic of the Owen-Stoltenberg peace negotiations, it will remain trapped in a policy without foresight, without realism, without coherence and without dignity.

The writer is research professor of international relations at the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Saddam Is Responsible

Iraq has been moving toward meeting United Nations terms on disarmament, and in so doing it has improved its claim to have the United Nations lift the punishing economic sanctions. The United States and other UN members have responded by adding new conditions. Not only must Iraq meet intrusive disarmament requirements, it must also recognize the border that the United Nations drew between it and Kuwait, and persecution of its Kurds and Shiites and prove its disarmament compliance over time.

The adding of new conditions when a party gets within range of meeting old ones is known as moving the goalposts. Usually it is unfair. If it became a rule, it would give target states a positive disincentive to respect UN strictures. But Iraq is different.

It is different because both the foreign and the domestic policies practiced by its leader, Saddam Hussein, have richly earned universal fear and loathing. Not to say that no crasser motives are at play, such as keeping Iraq's oil off a depressed international market, but a legitimate and shared prudential compels other nations, of various political hues, to stay united and on guard against this demonstrably unprincipled violator of peace and human rights. The break in normal UN ways is disagreeable but seems a modest price to pay to contain his real and potential danger.

The disappointing truth is that the embargo and the other punitive elements that go with it have so far failed in their inner purpose of ending Saddam Hussein's rule — although the policy has restored much regional normality and brought a tenuous relief to northern Kurds. But the inconclusiveness of the policy is more an argument for keeping the pressure on than for taking it off. If other nations must live with Saddam Hussein indefinitely, better that he be contained.

Many people remain troubled by the suffering of the innocent and unconsented Iraqi people. Their pain is real, and Saddam Hussein has exploited it to muster support for terminating sanctions. It needs to be underlined that UN policy permits entry of medicines and foodstuffs. But the Iraqi leader, citing violations of "sovereignty," refuses to use the privilege. UN conditions center on monitoring Iraqi purchases and distribution and, unquestionably, do trample on Iraqi sovereignty. That is Iraq's burden for having started and lost the Gulf War. Saddam Hussein is responsible for denying his people the humanitarian relief that others are eager to furnish them.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Lagging Family Income

The United States has created new jobs remarkably fast in the last two decades in response to a rapidly growing population. But average family income has remained almost flat. That is the point that President Bill Clinton mainly addresses in his first economic report. The annual report always lacks the showmanship of the State of the Union address and the specificity of the budget. But this year it offers a good view of the strategy by which the president hopes to get from here to there in the subject on which the next election largely depends.

Average income has hardly risen in recent years because productivity — the output of each hour of labor — has gone up very slowly. Productivity rose at a brisk pace from World War II until that pivotal year of the oil crisis, 1973. It recovered slightly in the 1980s, and Mr. Clinton now sees a substantial improvement in the 1990s — not back to the high rates of a generation ago but up to a level that should show comfortable increases in earnings.

Why should anyone think Mr. Clinton might succeed where his last three predecessors struggled mightily and failed? His Council of Economic Advisors claims three reasons. Because population growth is slower, the labor force is expanding only half as fast as it did in the 1970s — meaning that it is slightly

older, steadier and more experienced. This labor force will also be better equipped. Business investment is rising strongly because the federal budget deficit, which preempts investment capital, is coming down. Finally, the administration thinks that its plans for greater public investment in training, transportation and communications will help.

It has to be said that no one has ever fully explained the ups and downs of the productivity numbers, which makes forecasts here more than ordinarily chancy. But the Clinton administration is engaged in a coherent attempt to regain the kind of performance that Americans used to be able to take for granted.

On the subject of incomes, the economic report emphasizes the deeply troubling increase in inequality in America in the same last two decades. The administration rejects the accusation that the cause is imports from low-wage countries. The new inequality is equally visible in the parts of the economy untouched by imports and, the report argues, arises principally from new technology. The remedy is not to fight trade or technical advances but rather to provide better education for working people and, especially, for their children. Failure would mean a society that is more dangerously divided than ever.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Lack of Will on Proliferation

For multinational controls [against nuclear proliferation] to work, they need some bite. In the past, the Cold War divisions between the United States and the Soviet Union made this practically impossible. Today the problem is just the opposite. With the United States the unrivaled superpower, the means are there. The problem is will — American will. Instead of using its status to stiffen policies, the United States has declined to back up the International Atomic Energy Agency's demand for greater access to North Korea sites and has offered Pyongyang extra goodies such as light water reactor technology for fulfilling obligations it has already agreed to.

Whether or not Pyongyang has the bomb is beyond our competence to judge. But we do know two things: that those who do have the competence say they are unable to do their job, and that any inspection that allows the suspects to determine what is and what is not off-limits to inspectors is a farce. If we learned anything from Iraq, it is that these kinds of inspections may be worse than no inspections because they breed a false sense of security. The IAEA director-general, Hans Blix, rightly says that if he does not have access to resolve all issues — including undeclared sites — "there will be no deterrence." If the nonproliferation regime collapses, it will not be because the IAEA took a stand. It will be because others didn't.

— Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).

No Shock Therapy for the Pentagon

By Lawrence J. Korb

WASHINGTON — Only shock therapy can change the mindset that developed in the U.S. Department of Defense during the Cold War. Since the end of the Berlin Wall in 1989, the Pentagon has experienced a great deal of attempted therapy and next to no shock.

When the Bush administration was treating it benignly, one of the Pentagon's severest critics was Les Aspin, then chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. Mr. Aspin criticized the proposed downsizing of the Pentagon to adjust to the "new world order" as simply defense by subtraction, a response to the Pentagon's organizational needs rather than to threats to U.S. interests.

He suggested that a radical, "bottom-up" review was needed if America was to get the peace dividend it earned from spending \$7 trillion to outlast the Soviet empire. As a presidential candidate, Bill Clinton endorsed the Aspin approach, and as president-elect he selected Mr. Aspin to be secretary of defense to revolutionize the Pentagon.

After slightly more than a year of the Clinton administration, it is clear that there will be little real change. Mr. Aspin is gone, and Mr. Clinton, after offering the job to such traditionalists as Bobby Ray Inman and Sam Nunn, said in his State of the Union address, "We must not cut defense further."

True, Mr. Aspin and his deputy and successor, William Perry, did carry out a review, but it was bot-

tom-up in name only. It resulted in a barely changed military force and a cut in spending of about 8 percent of the average Cold War level.

The navy will maintain the 12 carrier battle groups that it "needed" during most of the Cold War. The air force gave up some 200 tactical fighters but gained an equal number of strategic bombers for tactical use. And while the army lost two active ground divisions, the marines gained one and the army national guard and army reserve were maintained at Cold War levels.

Relies of the Cold War like the SSN-21 Seawolf submarine, Trident-2 missile, F-22 fighter and Milstar communications system survived the review even though the Soviet threat that brought about their development has gone away. Mr. Clinton will spend more to handle any military threats to the national security. It would provide for 15 ground divisions, 20 tactical air wings and nine carrier battle groups backed by an arsenal of 1,000 strategic nuclear weapons.

Bill Clinton was elected president as the candidate of change. He endlessly exhorts the nation not to fear change. Why can't he take his own advice?

Mr. Korb, a national security specialist, is a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Arms Are Streaming Into the Balkans

By John K. Cooley

MOSCOW — Whether or not NATO involvement in Bosnia peacekeeping leads to a wider Balkan or European war, all parties would do well to pay close attention to how international blockade runners and embargo busters keep cash, oil and arms flowing to the fighters.

Russians, whose sympathies are with their fellow Slavs and Orthodox Christians, the Serbs, worry about aid from the Muslim world to the Bosnian Muslims.

As a Russian journalist who covered the American war in Vietnam and the Soviet one in Afghanistan puts it, "Bosnia is a new frontier for Muslim fundamentalism."

Demagogues like Vladimir Zhirinovskiy denounce "Islamic expansion" in the Balkans. His call for Russian action to "conquer and police" Muslim nations like Iran, Turkey and Afghanistan strike powerful nationalist echoes in Russia.

This generates pressure on President Boris Yeltsin's policymakers. Private Russian profiteers and racketeers — the new class of Russians now moving out of the country vast quantities of the foreign currency that Russia desperately needs to stabilize its economy — are probably helping the Serbs acquire the guns and oil they need for war.

Many Russians deplore this hemorrhage of capital abroad, estimated by Leonid Fitulov, director of Moscow's Center for Strategic and Global Studies, at about \$15 billion a year. But the same Russians and others, not necessarily followers of Mr. Zhirinovskiy, would like to see aid for the Serbs not left to the mercy of the Russian government, but confined to the few Russian volunteers known to be fighting with the Bosnian Serbs.

The Russians deplore that Iran, Saudi Arabia and other Arab and Muslim powers support the Bosnian Muslim cause with arms, cash and volunteers. Analysts in Moscow point out that Iranian and possibly some Arab oil seeps through the holes in the United Nations embargo, reaching Serbia and its junior partner in what is left of the old Yugoslavia, Montenegro.

When Serbian attacks began in earnest in 1991, Iran tried to send the Bosnians arms and some Revolutionary Guards as volunteers. U.S. and UN authorities intercepted the first planeload in Zagreb.

Next, Hezbollah and other Iranian groups in Lebanon sent arms — again through Croatia — this time

with some success. Former mujahidin trained by the United States and Pakistan to fight the Soviets in Afghanistan after the Soviet invasion in 1979 were recruited in about 30 different Muslim countries to fight as volunteers in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Beginning in January 1993, arms from former Soviet stockpiles purchased by international arms dealers began to penetrate the UN embargo and arrive in Bosnia.

Allegations were published in Europe that bribes had been paid to Croats and even individual UN peacekeeping personnel to facilitate this traffic. Croatia and Slovenia received "bush" payments of oil deliveries from Algeria, Libya and the Gulf, according to these reports.

Ramzi Tavkan, a former Turkish officer advising the Bosnians, told European and Russian journalists that by July 1993 arms smugglers had secured safe and reliable routes into Bosnia to supply the Muslim forces. Some weapons were purchased from Serbian forces. The Belgrade government reported the execution of two Serbian officers for this traffic with the enemy.

Russians with experience in the region claim that arms dealers have managed to divert to Bosnia weapons which the cash-starved Serbs believed they were selling to Mideast states, especially Iran and Libya.

In return, Iran and possibly others have shipped crude oil to Serbia. Earlier, this oil was moved by private traders from Iran's port of Bandar Abbas through the Red Sea to Egypt's Suez-Mediterranean oil pipeline. At the Egyptian pipeline terminal of Sidi Kereim, near Alexandria, tankers carry oil to the Romanian Black Sea ports. Blockade-running barges and small tankers navigate over Romania's Danube waterway system to Serbia, often reportedly evading UN controls.

Starting this month, private traders will no longer exclusively control Iran's oil shipments through Egypt's pipeline. The oil journal Middle East Economic Survey reported that Iran's national oil company is to begin shipping oil on its own account. Some of the new shipments may be stored at Agthi Theodoris in Greece, under arrangements with a Greek company that began in November.

While trying to track such oil shipments, allied investigators also seek to trace sanctions-busting payments for

oil and arms. Lately they have focused on what looks like a minor Russian migration to Cyprus, where more than 1,000 small offshore companies have been set up with Russian partners and capital — much of it believed to be fugitive dollars exported by successful Russian wheeler-dealers and former high Communist Party officials.

The European Committee of Sanctions Monitoring Committee has asked governments to make hundreds of investigations of reported embargo violations. Italy, according to the committee, received 633 such requests by last month. Germany was a close second with 626 requests.

If Balkan conflict continues, allied and UN authorities, if they truly wish to thwart the suppliers, will have to vastly improve both their intelligence-gathering and their countermeasures. Otherwise, future UN control efforts may prove to be even more of a mockery than they are now.

The writer, an ABC correspondent based in Cyprus, specializes in coverage of the Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean. He contributed this comment to The International Herald Tribune.

East Asia's Arms Trade Is Going Local

By Gerald Segal

LONDON — Britain's practice of selling weapons to Malaysia and Indonesia while providing development aid has become an issue. Environmentalists and human rights advocates cry foul. A committee of Parliament is investigating whether there has been a violation of the rules against linking arms and aid. The controversy obscures the fact that the arms trade in East Asia is changing into a much more complex business.

Sales of military hardware off the shelf are declining. Purchases of major weapons by East Asia in 1992 totaled \$3.6 billion, down from \$5.2 billion in 1987 in constant-dollar prices.

While arms exports to East Asia fall, competition between European and American weapons sellers intensifies. The provision of "sweeteners," whether in bribes or linkage with aid projects, is likely to increase.

More arms are being bought within the region. Just as East Asians learned to produce civilian goods that they once had to import from the West, so they are now expanding their arms industries.

Spending on defense is not rising as a percentage of GNP in East Asia



East Asia's Arms Trade Is Going Local

because most countries are in the midst of rapid economic growth. However, absolute spending on defense is increasing. From 1985 to 1992, outlays rose by 28.5 percent in Japan, 63 percent in South Korea, 25 percent in China, 31 percent in Malaysia, 36 percent in Singapore and 30 percent in Taiwan.

Many countries in the region have industries with advanced technology and a pool of engineers and scientists. Hard-pressed defense industries in the West have learned from the civil sector just how capable the East Asians can become. Moreover, they need East Asian business.

South Korea is acquiring 120 F-16 fighters from the United States, but only 12 are being bought off the shelf; the rest will be assembled from kits or by co-production. Taiwan's purchase of F-16s from America will involve a significant amount of work for the Taiwan aerospace industry.

Other states in the region are also using arms purchases from the West to lay the basis for an indigenous aerospace and weapons business. Malaysia's acquisition of FA-18s from the United States includes coproduction, as did Indonesia's order of F-16s.

Of course, sometimes the desire for indigenousization has its price. This was seen in South Korea's development of an anti-aircraft system that could not distinguish between friendly and enemy planes. But Western companies realize the risks of underestimating East Asian industry in its early stages. The region has a record of learning fast and then sending exports to the West and capturing significant slices of the market.

Arms manufacturers in the West are inclined to cooperate, especially European companies that are often shut out of the United States on national security grounds.

The development of aerospace and defense businesses in East Asia has important lessons for the wider world. Total arms sales to the region will continue to fall, but that is not the part of the market to watch. Instead, increasingly complex co-production arrangements and co-ownership of defense companies are likely. Just as more than half the trade between developed industrial powers takes place within single multinational firms, trade in the defense sector will gradually go the same way.

China, anxious to limit arms sales to Taiwan, will find this process increasingly difficult to control.

International Herald Tribune.

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Business as Usual

THE MOST important capital good produced in the West today remains not oil or automobiles or airplanes. It is armaments.

Many people imagine that the rearmament process was limited in time and place to the United States and to the eight years of the Reagan administration. In fact it began 20 years earlier and became a generalized phenomenon throughout the West. It is now estimated to be a \$900-billion-a-year business.

Nothing in current moves toward détente and demilitarization indicates that this will change. No production cutbacks or economic conversions are being considered in any country that would have more than a token effect on the global arms system.

— John Ralston Saul, commenting on Arms manufacturers in the West

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Vietnamese Ball

VIENNA — The State Ball, or "Hofball," took place in the historic "Redoutensaal" of the Imperial Burg, which was gorgeously decorated for the occasion and for which some three thousand persons were invited. The costumes of the nobility of Hungary, Poland, Istria and Dalmatia, combined with the crown of white and red uniforms, mingled with the charming collection of the ladies, formed a wonderful spectacle. Functionally at nine o'clock, the Imperial procession was opened by the Grand Master of Ceremonies, General Count Hunyady and the Grand Maître de la Cour, Prince Hohenlohe.

1919: Fight Over Flume

PARIS — Whatever be the outcome, Serbia has shown sound political judgment and a high regard for the cause of peace by offering to submit to arbitration the question whether Flume is to belong to Italy or to the

new-born kingdom of Yugoslavia. Both States claim the port on strategic, economic and sentimental grounds; and the controversy resulting from the conflicting claims has recently become dangerously acrimonious. The appeal to arbitration serves the office of a safety-valve, hence is most welcome.

1944: Carolines Bombed

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS — [From our New York edition:] Army Liberator bombing planes, in their deepest penetration into Japan's ocean empire, have attacked in force Ponape Island, important enemy base in the Carolines about 400 miles from the great Truk naval base. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today (Feb. 16). Fifty-five tons of bombs dropped on Ponape at noon on Feb. 14, hit shore installations and sank a small cargo ship in Ponape harbor. The bombers met no fighter opposition and all returned safely to base.

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Encouraging AIDS News

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The AIDS epidemic has passed its peak in San Francisco, the first city to be struck by the disease, the city's health department said.

The number of new AIDS cases reached its highest level in 1992, 10 years after the peak year for HIV infections. Last year, the health department said, the number of new cases dropped by 50 percent, reflecting the effectiveness of prevention programs that were put into effect in the 1980s. Health department researchers said they expected the number of new cases to continue to decline but more slowly over the next three years.

"This is good news," said Dr. George Lemp, the chief of the seroepidemiology and surveillance branch of the San Francisco health department's AIDS office. "We believe we've altered the course of the AIDS epidemic in San Francisco."

But others warned against complacency. Jeffrey Levi, the director of public policy at the AIDS Action Foundation in Washington, said that even if the epidemic was waning in San Francisco, other communities were still recording more cases and that the good news from San Francisco still depended on continued prevention efforts.

Recent reports of young high-risk men in San Francisco having unprotected sex are raising fears that the effectiveness of prevention programs may be waning. It takes about 10 years for an HIV infected person to develop AIDS.

At 4 percent, San Francisco has the highest percentage of people infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, in any U.S. city. Nearly all of those infected are gay or bisexual men. U.S. health officials say that nationally their projections show a decrease in the proportion of AIDS cases among gay and bisexual men and an increase in the proportion among people who inject illicit drugs.

Dr. John W. Ward, the chief of HIV and AIDS surveillance at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, said San Francisco could serve as a model of effective prevention programs.

Dr. Mervyn Silverman, president of the American Foundation for AIDS Research, said the change in behavior among gay men in San Francisco was unparalleled in the history of medicine. It was a change that many said could not occur or could not be maintained.

Dr. Don C. Des Jarlais, the director of research at Beth Israel Medical Center's chemical dependency center in New York and an expert on AIDS among intravenous drug users, called the San Francisco data

very heartening but he cautioned, "This should not be read as an excuse that we don't have to worry about AIDS anymore."

Dr. Ward said the AIDS epidemic was slowing across the United States but had not yet reached its peak. The epidemic is concentrated in a few cities, he said.

In New York, said Dr. Mark Chassin, the state health commissioner, the epidemic is very different from the one in San Francisco. The number of cases among homosexual and bisexual men has flattened out but not dropped. The number among intravenous drug users and their heterosexual partners continues to increase.

"I would hesitate to conclude from the San Francisco experience that we're over the hill," Dr. Chassin said. "I know we're not in New York."

But Dr. Des Jarlais said, efforts in New York to prevent new infections in intravenous drug users, including the distribution of clean needles, are having an effect.

He said that at the start of the AIDS epidemic 13 percent of New York's intravenous drug users were becoming infected each year. Now, he said, the figure is 6 to 8 percent.

The number of new HIV infections in San Francisco was highest in 1982, when about 8,000 new infections were reported. Now, the number is down to about 1,000 new infections a year, Dr. Lemp said.

But Dr. Lemp said, even 1,000 new infections a year, "is too high and unacceptable." He added he and his colleagues suspected that many of these new infections were among young gay men who were having unprotected anal intercourse.

Dr. Lemp added, however, that educational efforts were under way to stop a second wave of the epidemic. "We have lots of efforts to block it," he said. "There is certainly a lot of information out there. It's nothing like it was in the early '80s when we didn't even know AIDS existed."

Dr. Lemp said the prevention efforts that were so successful in San Francisco were "comprehensive, community-based, grass-roots efforts."

For example, he said, one important program was to establish peer groups where young gay men could get together and talk about their risk of HIV infections and how to protect themselves.

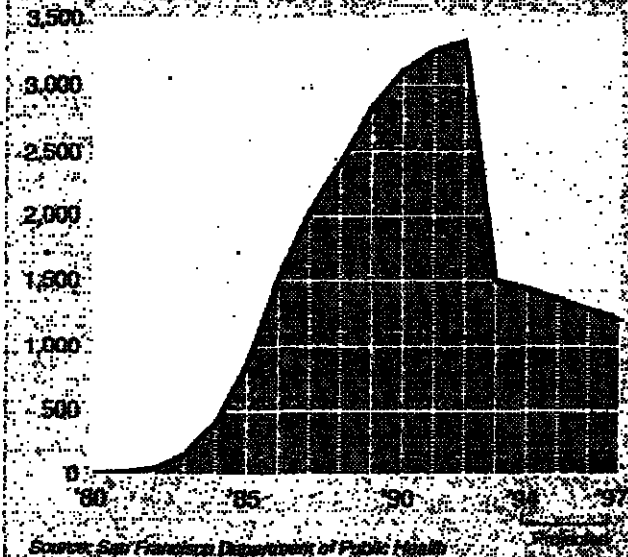
"Sometimes, for younger people, you have to call them parties to make it more attractive, to get people interested in meeting other people and to learn to negotiate safe sex and to support each other," Dr. Lemp said.

Prevention could halt the AIDS epidemic, he said. "In this case, prevention would be the vaccine and I think it's the most effective vaccine."

The epidemic has passed its peak in San Francisco as new cases decline.

Forecasting the Future of AIDS

Cases of AIDS in San Francisco, by year to December



Source: San Francisco Department of Public Health

A Step Forward in Cancer Fight

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After decades of extraordinary effort and continuing competition, chemists have synthesized taxol, a cancer drug that is arguably the most complex molecule ever synthesized by human hands.

The achievement, announced by two rival laboratories, is a major coup in synthetic chemistry, said Dr. Matt Suffness, program director of biochemistry and pharmacology grants at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland.

Now that taxol can be made in the laboratory, Dr. Suffness said, researchers have new tools to improve the molecule. Taxol, hailed as a cure for ovarian cancer, has not lived up to those early claims, Dr. Suffness said, but has nevertheless proved to be a very effective and important anticancer agent in ongoing clinical trials.

Two chemists emerged as winners in a photo

finish in the race to synthesize taxol. First, by a nose, is Dr. Robert Holton, a professor at Florida State University whose report will be published in *The Journal of the American Chemical Society*. Second is Dr. K. C. Nicolaou, a chemist at the Scripps Research Institute in La Jolla, California, whose work is described in the journal *Nature*.

Taxol, a substance isolated from the Pacific yew tree, was found to have cancer-killing effects in the early 1960s, and its structure was delineated in 1971. At its core, taxol contains four carbon rings that are folded up in a cup shape. One ring has eight carbon atoms, two have six carbon atoms and the fourth has four atoms. Hung all over this structure are so-called functional groups, dangling clumps of oxygen and nitrogen atoms that interact with each other and with outside molecules.

In deciphering such molecules, synthetic chemists study the structural elements spin them around in their mind's eye and on computer screens and then try to find ways to stitch them together in the test tube.

Ethiopian Perfects Vaccine for Cattle

By Mary Anne Fitzgerald

DEBRE ZEIT, Ethiopia — It is Timkat in Debre Zeit, the holy day that celebrates Christ's baptism in the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. A silent crowd watches the priests as they parade beneath a blaze of brightly colored silk umbrellas.

"I was supposed to become a priest so I learned whole books of verse in Ge'ez. It's the ancient language of our church. I didn't understand a word of what it meant, but it helped me later on when I had to memorize anatomy," said Dr. Tihann Yilma, a molecular biologist, who was in the audience.

His voice, which is unalloyed Californian, his camera and his casual sports clothes mark him as a man of two cultures. He is one of thousands of Ethiopians who chose self-imposed exile during the years under the tyrannical Emperor Haile Selassie when more than a million people died as a result of famine, armed uprisings and state-sanctioned terror.

New Dr. Yilma is back to see what he can do for his country. His gift to his native land of a recombinant, or genetically engineered, rinderpest vaccine is a considerable one.

The vaccine would enable peasant herders to eradicate a disease that has plagued their cattle for a century. If this opportunity is taken, it would save this poverty-stricken country in the Horn of Africa millions of dollars and earn millions of dollars more.

Rinderpest wiped out 200 million cattle in Europe in the 18th century. Now in the developed world, it is even more anachronistic than smallpox. It only exists in laborato-

ries. However, it is still a scourge in Africa, Asia and the Middle East that deprives cattle-rearing countries of billions of dollars of income. Related to canine distemper and human measles, rinderpest is considered the Third World's most vicious livestock killer. Animals infected with the virus develop fever, diarrhea and ulcers. In less than two weeks most of the herd is dead.

In 1970, fresh from the University of California with a doctorate in veterinary medicine, Dr. Yilma returned to head a rinderpest program in the western province of Harar. It was part of a campaign to eradicate the disease in Africa. Some 124 million head of cattle were inoculated with Plowright vaccine. Because the vaccine was made from tissue culture, it is sensitive to heat and had to be kept refrigerated to be effective.

As they were operating in remote areas where there were only tracks for roads and the temperature soared to 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 centigrade), executing the program was a logistical and administrative nightmare. Dr. Yilma and his colleagues almost lost their lives when their Land Rover broke down in the Ogaden desert, leaving them stranded without water for three days. They were rescued by nomadic Issa tribesmen. Just over a decade later, in the early '80s, the virus broke out again and spread through East and West Africa like a bush fire. Along the Ethiopian border vets were unable to vaccinate cattle because of fighting. The loss in cattle amounted to \$400 million.

Dr. Yilma, who by this time had added a Ph.D. in viral microbiology to his credentials, was distressed by how civil war impeded Africa's development. He decided to develop a technology that could easily be reproduced

by cattle herders and which could easily be used by them even in the remotest of zones. This decision coincided serendipitously, with the birth of molecular biology.

His chance came in 1983 when Genentech Inc., the first commercial molecular biology company in the world, requested his assistance. The company had developed gamma interferon protection against cancer by using the recombinant DNA approach. But they were up against a two-month deadline to present clinical data to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for approval needed to market the product commercially.

SEVERAL virologists had already failed to come up with the required data. Dr. Yilma succeeded in two weeks. Genentech was so grateful, they agreed to teach him the fledgling science of molecular biology over his summer break. He worked 15-hour days.

In 1986 the U.S. Agency for International Development received its first funds from Congress for research in molecular biology. Dr. Yilma told the agency that if he could have some of the money he would develop a rinderpest vaccine. The agency gave him \$900,000.

He first identified the H (haemagglutinating) and F (fusion) genes from the rinderpest virus as ones that reproduce a surface spike that provokes an immune reaction. Then he cut them out of the virus and spliced them onto the vaccinia virus, which was used in the eradication of smallpox.

The beauty of this genetic engineering feat is that the vaccine is easy to use. It can be administered by a simple scratch or feed orally and is not sensitive to heat or light. It can also be reproduced easily and cheaply by

cattle herders from the so-called of a vaccinated animal.

But while the geographical transfer of technology was now in his sight, approval in scientific circles was not. The dismantling of scientific prejudice was to prove the hardest task of all.

"Getting approval was hell," Dr. Yilma said. "Science is easy but dealing with bureaucrats is something else. The vaccine was there before regulatory people had any idea what DNA was. There weren't the trained people in place to evaluate it. So when you don't know, you block it."

The principal protagonist was Margaret Mellon, a spokeswoman for Concerned Scientists, who sat on the first USAID approval committee. Like her colleague Jeremy Rifkin, she is concerned with the impact on the environment when genetically engineered genes are let loose. Rifkin had already taken the U.S. Department of Agriculture to court over the release of a genetically engineered rabies vaccine. He had lost the case, but it had made the department wary. The battle for recognition lasted five years. It wasn't until a new committee sat that included younger scientists familiar with genetic engineering that the vaccine was finally approved last year.

In January, tests began in Kenya. Dr. Yilma hopes to launch tests in Ethiopia as well. And, if everything goes according to plan, he wants to do some of the field trials in southern Sudan and Somalia where civil war has stopped all veterinary practice. The gene is out of the bottle and in Africa at last.

Mary Anne Fitzgerald is a London-based journalist who covers Africa.

IN BRIEF

A New Assault on Mars

NEW YORK (NYT) — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is making plans for a new program of Mars exploration. It will begin with the launching of two small unpiloted flights in November 1996, in an attempt to recover as quickly as possible from the failure of the Mars Observer mission last summer.

The 10-year program would involve relatively low-cost spacecraft, including some designed to make scientific observations from orbit and others capable of landing on the Martian surface. The launchings would be scheduled every 25 months, taking advantage of each favorable launching opportunity that occurs as Mars comes into alignment with Earth.

By the end of the flights, NASA planners said, scientists should have a broad understanding of the annual climate cycles on Mars, the surface mineralogy and chemistry and the detailed topography of potential landing sites for humans.

Debate on Marijuana, Again

NEW YORK (NYT) — Therapy or threat? The old questions about marijuana are surfacing once again, as advocates of legalizing marijuana see glimmers of hope in the Clinton administration. After being nominated as surgeon general but before she was confirmed, Dr. Joycelyn Elders said he believed that marijuana ought to be legal for medical use.

Dr. John Morgan, a professor of pharmacology at the City College of New York, is persuaded by the anecdotes he hears. He said he believed that marijuana was probably effective in controlling the nausea and vomiting of chemotherapy and also the nausea and terrible wasting syndrome that often strikes people with AIDS.

"I have personal contact with a number of people who said that smoked marijuana was far and away the best treatment for nausea and vomiting," Dr. Morgan said.

"In the modern age, we've come to rely on high-tech, double-blind controlled trials," Dr. Morgan said. But, at the same time, he added, "people, for years, have

been searching through plants and herbs to find their own medicines." And he said, "people do find medications other than the official ones. I think marijuana is one."

Others vehemently disagree. Dr. William Bennett, an expert on high blood pressure and kidney disease at Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland, opposes what he calls the "medicalization" of the marijuana issue. Bennett said he and his wife joined the antidrug movement after their son died suddenly, with cocaine in his blood. He is strongly against making marijuana legal.

"Marijuana has never been shown safe and effective for anything — not one single study," Bennett said. Its active ingredient, delta 9 tetrahydrocannabinol, is prescribed in pill form to prevent nausea and vomiting, but Bennett said it was only slightly better than a dummy pill.

Contact Lenses and Sleep

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — People who regularly wear contact lenses while sleeping are least eight times more likely to suffer eye damage than those who do not, a study released this week said.

"The main point is that most of the risk is due to overnight wear, not lens type," said Dr. Oliver Schein of the Johns Hopkins Wilmer Ophthalmologic Services and Dana Center for Preventive Ophthalmology and a senior author of the study. "Even adequate lens care hygiene, although recommended, does not protect the wearer against the excessive risk of overnight wear."

Wearing lenses overnight can cause the cornea, the clear covering of the eye, to become infected by bacteria and other germs, according to the study.

The study concludes that removing either disposable or conventional extended-wear contacts at night would reduce the rate of inflammation of the cornea by as much as 74 percent.

The study was conducted by scientists at the Wilmer Eye Institute, the Oregon Health Sciences University's Casey Eye Institute and Michigan State University.

By David Brown
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Between 1982 and 1986, the death rate from malaria in the pediatric wards of the largest hospital in Zaire rose from 4.8 percent to 15.3 percent.

In 1986, none of the Peace Corps volunteers working in villages in the West African country of Benin contracted malaria while taking a drug called chloroquine. In 1987, all of them did.

The reason for both of these disturbing events was that the microorganism that causes malaria had become resistant to chloroquine, the standard medicine used to prevent and treat the disease for the previous 40 years.

Last week, researchers in Kenya — where chloroquine has been useless for a decade — reported that more than 25 percent of malaria cases in a recent study were resistant to the two more modern and expensive antimalarial drugs, mefloquine and doxycycline.

Across all of sub-Saharan Africa — indeed, in all of the world's tropical regions —

malaria is making a comeback as one of the great killers of human beings.

Reliable statistics are hard to get in many developing countries where malaria is endemic. Current estimates are that the disease causes 200 million cases of clinical illness a year, and up to 2 million deaths — though some epidemiologists believe the toll may be twice as high. More than three-quarters of the mortality occurs in Africa, chiefly among children. The World Bank last year issued a report predicting that mortality from malaria may double in the next decade.

The return of malaria, however, is neither explosive nor, in an age of high-profile catastrophes, especially arresting. It does not awaken collective dread in wealthy, Western and temperate nations where the disease has been virtually extinct for four generations.

Malaria is caused by a family of microscopic parasites called Plasmodium, and transmitted by the bite of certain species of mosquitoes. It is characterized by high fever, prostration and the rupture of red blood cells. In its worst cases, malaria causes life-threatening anemia, coma or death.

In much of the world, it is a disease nobody escapes.

Kenya, virtually all children under age 5 have detectable Plasmodium in their bloodstream on any given day. Many of these infections are "subclinical," though a certain percentage progress to illness, and some of those to death.

By adulthood, repeated infections produce partial immunity. In the Kenyan surveys, about 40 percent of adults were found to have bloodstream parasites on any day.

There was a time when public health specialists thought malaria could be wiped out in some tropical countries. In Sri Lanka, a campaign to kill off mosquitoes with DDT reduced the number of confirmed malaria cases to 10 in 1963. In the late 1960s, the insect "vectors" developed widespread resistance to the pesticide. By 1970, Sri Lanka was up to 1 million cases a year.

The cause of malaria's current resurgence is resistance to chloroquine, the one cent-a-dose drug that once was the workhorse antimalarial in the developing world. Plasmodium resistant to the drug apparently evolved in two places, South America and Southeast Asia, in the late 1950s. These parasites arrived in East Africa in 1978, and swept westward to the Atlantic coast in less than 10 years.

A combination of pyrimethamine and sulfadoxime is more expensive, though still generally affordable and effective in Africa. Some countries, such as Malawi, have moved to it as the village-level replacement for chloroquine.

Resistance to the combination, however, is widespread in Southeast Asia and the Amazon basin, and few people doubt such a fate lies in Africa's future.

"You teach a point where you can't justify not moving to the next line drug, because people are dying," said Linda Schuller, an epidemiologist of malaria at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

ESSENTIALLY all other antimalarials that are easy enough to administer — and sufficiently nontoxic to use outside the hospital — are too expensive for sub-Saharan Africa. Even if they weren't, resistance to some of them, such as mefloquine, is spreading. On the Thailand-Cambodia border, 80 percent of malaria is mefloquine-resistant.

An experimental vaccine being developed in Colombia is showing good results in reducing the number of attacks among children. But it does not prevent the disease.

Nibbling Chocolates? Not to Worry

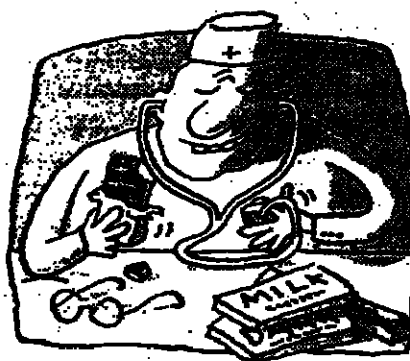
By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As sales on Valentine's Day prove, millions of people assume that the quickest way to a lover's heart is through a luscious box of chocolates, even if it is not the healthiest of gifts.

But according to recent studies of chocolate's effects on cholesterol, at least in the medical sense these hopeful Valentines need not have worried. Even a three-pound heart-shaped box of the richest pure chocolate — as sinful as its 6,900 calories may seem — is unlikely to stop hearts dead in their tracks.

To be sure, chocolate is rich in saturated fatty acids. These are the fats, solid at room temperature, that raise cholesterol levels in the blood and set the stage for heart attacks by clogging coronary arteries with cholesterol-laden deposits. Yet highly saturated cocoa butter — the very fat that gives chocolate its unique and universally appealing "mouth feel" — almost miraculously spares blood vessels.

The essential component of cocoa butter is a saturated fatty acid known as stearic acid,



Wolfe/ARTIST

found in larger amounts in chocolate than in any other food.

According to studies presented last week at a "Chocolate in Perspective" symposium at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas, underwritten by the Chocolate Manufacturers of America, stearic acid is like no other saturated fatty acid.

Dr. Margo Denke, a nutrition specialist at

the university and organizer of the symposium, explained that before stearic acid has a chance to muck up the body's cholesterol metabolism, it is rapidly converted in the liver to oleic acid, a monounsaturated acid also present in olive and canola oils that neither raises nor lowers serum cholesterol.

Dr. Denke's colleague, Dr. Scott Grundy, an expert on how various fats affect the heart, concluded, "There's not much of a problem from eating two or three chocolate bars a week."

Dark chocolate is preferable, since milk chocolate by definition contains milk-derived butterfat in addition to its cocoa butter.

In studies in the journal *Metabolism* and presented at the symposium, Dr. Penny M. Kris-Etherton, a nutritionist at Pennsylvania State University in University Park, fed 33 healthy young men diets rich in different fats: cocoa butter, olive oil, soybean oil or dairy butter.

On the highly saturated cocoa butter diet, there was no increase in the men's serum cholesterol, just as there was none on the olive oil diet. But as expected, the dairy butter diet, rich in saturated fatty acids raised cholesterol levels. And the soybean oil diet, rich in polyunsaturates, lowered them.

World Science: A Picture of Inequality

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization published its first World Science Report this week, pointing to massive inequality in the distribution of research and development activities.

The report, which was released in Nairobi at a symposium on scientific and technological cooperation in Africa, says that only a privileged few in the world feel the benefits of science.

More than 80 percent of world research and development is carried out in a handful of industrialized countries. "The gap between

poor and rich is a knowledge gap," said Federico Mayor, the director general of Unesco.

The World Science Report, a 278-page review of the status of world science and of current developments, says the risk of vast sections of the global population being bypassed altogether by scientific progress is growing exponentially.

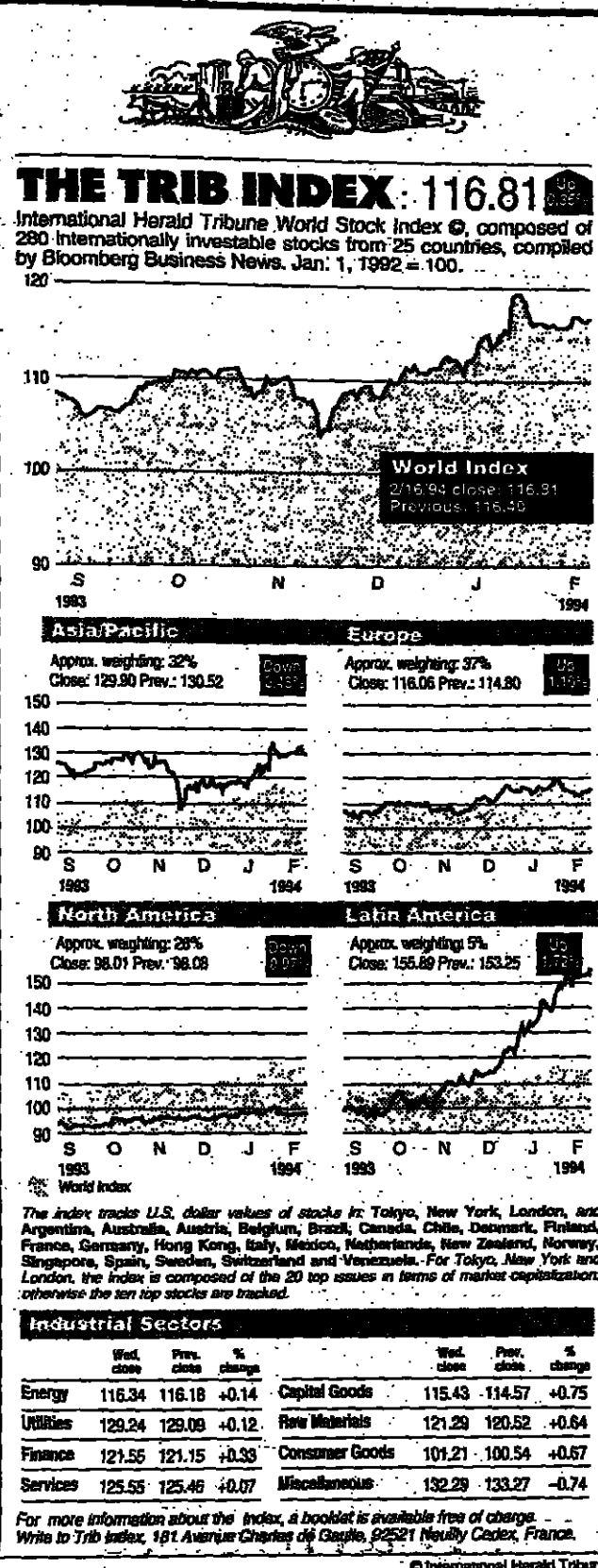
For example, more than 900 million adults cannot read, and the illiteracy rate among women is twice as high as among men. Development aid from rich to poor nations has perpetuated a situation of inequality, according to Mayor, because the industrialized nations have tended "to give things instead of providing the means by which countries can become self-reliant."

give things instead of providing the means by which countries can become self-reliant."

Although developing countries have produced many fine scientists, the report says, they are often tempted to leave their home countries for lack of resources at home.

The report investigates ways in which this trend might be reversed, including:

- The development of global science programs in subjects such as oceanography, ozone depletion, global warming and seismology that require inputs of data from scientists all over the world.
- Electronic networks to enable scientists to keep in touch with each other and exchange information.
- International centers for scientific research as an antidote to the isolation of scientists in their own countries.



Japan's Surplus Up Again

Exports to U.S. Balloon 9.4%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO—Japan said Wednesday its trade surplus jumped 17 percent in January from the like month a year ago, driven by brisk exports to the rest of Asia and the United States.

The Finance Ministry said Japan's overall trade surplus rose to \$6.11 billion in January from \$5.22 billion a year ago.

Japan's surplus with the United States rose for the eighth straight month, reaching \$3.13 billion from \$2.93 billion in January 1993.

After Friday's failed summit between Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and President Bill Clinton, the increase was sure to make trade hawks in Washington determined to force Japan to change its ways, economists said.

Japan's exports to the United States rose 9.4 percent, to \$7.8 billion, while the reverse flow of merchandise grew at a faster rate of 11 percent, to \$4.7 billion.

The ministry used an average exchange rate of 111.94 yen per dollar for calculating trade statistics for January, representing the yen's appreciation by 11.5 percent from a year earlier.

Economists said the surplus should trend lower in the coming months as a strong yen makes Japanese goods more expensive overseas, putting a damper on exports.

But they warned that a pick-up in the U.S. economy would spur some increased demand for Japanese goods regardless of the price.

"If we were to wait for a bit, we should see quite a bit of improvement," said Dick Benson, an economist at James Capel & Co. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Japan Criticizes U.S.
Japan's chief negotiator for the recently concluded Uruguay Round of world trade talks accused the United States on Wednesday of bad faith for pulling back tariff cut offers that helped seal the pact, Reuters reported from Geneva.

Good Business or Revenge?

Canal Plus Shake-Up Offers a Bit of Both

By Jacques Neher
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Was last week's surprise overhaul in the ownership of Canal Plus SA simply an exercise in French capitalism designed to protect the pay-television station from being steamrolled by American media giants?

Or did it reflect the hand of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, punishing his political enemies while trying to ensure certain French companies had a leading role in the development of Europe's multimedia industry?

Probably a bit of both, analysts and political observers said, reacting to the brouhaha surrounding Monday's resignation of the station's founder and chairman, André Rousselet. He protested a shareholder pact, made behind his back, that united Agence Havas, the advertising and media concern, Compagnie Generale des Eaux, the water distributor and cable television operator, Société Générale, the bank, and France Telecom, the state-owned telephone company.

Just as Pierre Lescure, the managing director, was named Wednesday to replace him at the helm of Canal Plus—a company that has grown over the past decade from zero to 5.7 million subscribers and 8.67 billion francs (\$1 billion) in sales—Mr. Rousselet charged that he was victim of a political plot inspired by Mr. Balladur.

"Edouard killed me," Mr. Rousselet said in a front-page opinion column published Wednesday in *Le Monde*, the French newspaper. He wrote that the prime minister has steadily imposed his will on, and installed his friends at, some of France's largest companies.

"This man, day after day, spins his web, placing at the largest companies a dozen men picked because of their loyalty, systematically evicting all those who don't show the same obedience, no matter what other merits they may have."

On Monday, Mr. Balladur said the Canal Plus shareholder pact "isn't my business," and that all he

EU Levies Fines Of \$117 Million On Steelmakers

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS—In one of its biggest antitrust cases ever, the European Union on Wednesday fined 16 steelmakers 104 million European currency units (\$117 million) Wednesday, saying the companies had flagrantly violated EU law to fix prices and share markets for steel beams.

"This is a case where everything which can be infringed has been infringed by several companies," Karel van Miert, the EU's competition commissioner, said. "We need to be tough."

Several of the companies, however, rejected the charges and said they would appeal to the European Court of Justice.

The decision threatened to worsen relations between the commission and the companies just when the EU's executive agency is trying to get steelmakers to close plants and otherwise reduce capacity to bring the industry back to health.

Some in the industry saw the fines as a blatant pressure tactic, coming barely 12 hours after Mr. van Miert and the EU's industry commissioner, Martin Bangemann, had pressed senior executives of steel companies for cutbacks at a dinner meeting in Brussels.

The two insisted that the timing was coincidental. But Mr. Bangemann said their message to the executives had been clear: Come up with big cuts by the time EU industry ministers meet in April or lose a billion euros of loans the companies are to get to help their restructuring.

The fines also could add fuel to the long-running U.S.-European disputes over steel trade, as they give official backing to a major contention of American steelmakers: that European producers operate as a cartel, to the detriment of American competitors.

"It won't simplify life with the Americans," Jean-Yves Gillet, head of international affairs for Usinor Sarcilor, said. The French steelmaker's Unimetal SA subsidiary was slapped with the second-largest fine among the 16 companies, 12.3 million euros.

The biggest fine, 32 million euros, was levied at British Steel PLC, which had the biggest beam sales during the three-year period involved in the case.

A spokesman in London for British Steel said the company was "astonished" by the decision and expected to appeal, although it was still awaiting a detailed report on the commission's decision.

In Germany, Preussag AG, which was fined 9.5 million euros, said it would use "all available means" to oppose the fines.

The companies fined made up a virtual roll call of major European steelmakers, including Arbed SA of Luxembourg, fined 11.2 million euros, Ferrodin SPA of Italy, 9.5 million euros, Thyssen Stahl AG of Germany, 6.5 million euros, and Siderurgica Ariemsa Madrid SL of Spain, 10.6 million euros.

The commission said the companies, at least as far back as 1984, had made a series of agreements to fix prices, share markets and exchange confidential information. The fines were based only on sales from July 1, 1988, to the beginning of the investigation in 1991, however, because EU producers before 1988 had the commission's permission for some forms of cooperation, part of an effort to bail the industry out of its recession of the early and mid-1980s.

Mr. Bangemann said Tuesday's meeting with industry executives had produced no new commitments on cutbacks. Private industry still rejects as insufficient the commission's decision in December to permit nearly 7 billion euros of subsidies for state-owned producers in return for 5.6 million tons of capacity cuts.

Riva to Buy Eko Stake
Treuhandanstalt, the privatization agency for the former East Germany, said Riva SPA of Italy would buy the 40 percent of steelmaker EKO Stahl AG that it does not already own. AFP-Exel News reported from Berlin.

Metallgesellschaft Weighs a Change

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT—Metallgesellschaft, the German mining and metals company recently rescued from bankruptcy, is weighing whether to sell all or part of its headquarters, located near Frankfurt's Old Opera, and move in with a subsidiary to raise and save cash, company sources said Wednesday.

A Metallgesellschaft spokesman declined comment, but other company executives who spoke on condition of anonymity said top management was actively mulling the

move. Company executives and independent analysts agreed the idea made sense, saying the pragmatism of such a move would offset any intangible loss of face.

"If they have the possibility to generate cash this way, they should do it," said one analyst.

The concern's troubles affected few stockholders, Page 11.

definitely consider the feasibility of doing so," said Johannes Reich, an analyst at M.M. Warburg Bank in Hamburg. "Any loss of prestige would be marginal compared to the setback the company has already suffered because of its financial problems."

Sale of the site, a 24,000-square-meter (79,000-square-foot) complex of old and new office buildings, could quickly generate "several hundred million Deutsche marks" in badly needed liquidity and reflect well on the company's attempts to pay off a crushing debt, they said. In January, Metallgesellschaft and its creditors agreed on a rescue package of 3.4 billion

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

In Russia, Battling to Stay in Business

By Judith Ingram
New York Times Service

SARATOV, Russia—For Vladimir I. Tyurin, a Communist-era manager who has skillfully adapted to capitalist ways, the formula for success in Russian business is simple. "You need connections, money, intellect, energy and hard work," he recited.

But any visitor to the trucking business that Mr. Tyurin has built in three years notes a stark necessity. Just inside the gate of the compound, which is opened by a young man in camouflage fatigues, an armored personnel carrier is parked. "We got it just to be on the safe side," Mr. Tyurin said.

Because of skyrocketing crime and an ineffective and sometimes corrupt police force, security in Russia and other former Soviet republics is as important an ingredient in the new economic mix as money and hard work.

Mr. Tyurin, 43, is capitalizing on that. As most entrepreneurs might do, he is turning necessity into enterprise—beginning to hire out his guards to other companies that cannot provide this important ingredient of success for themselves.

At Mr. Tyurin's company, Dorcheservice Corp., guard dogs pace at the ends of tether, attached to corner posts in the yard. Video cameras monitor comings and goings. More young men in uniform, shouldering shotguns, mill around inside the office building.

Of 183 employees, 70 belong to the security brigade, which Mr. Tyurin calls a preventive service to discourage attacks from armed robbers or gangs. Many are former members of the *spetsnaz*, special troops used by the Interior Ministry in hot spots around the former Soviet Union like Azerbaijan and Georgia. Others have come from police and army ranks.

Dorcheservice trucks, with a driver and one or two security men, ply Russian roads that are as safe as the high seas in the heyday of piracy. Much of the company's business consists of taking over consignments of goods at the Russian borders from foreign shippers wary of losing their cargo to hijackers.

So far, Dorcheservice has had only one decisive confrontation with extortionists. A group was trying to squeeze money out of a collective farm with which the company works, and Mr. Tyurin lent a few of his security men for a sort of late-night negotiation. He and the director of security, Vladimir

OECD Head Rejects U.S. Criticism Over Employment Policy

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Jean-Claude Paye, the OECD chief who is fighting for a third five-year term, on Wednesday brushed aside U.S. criticism that he had failed to offer policy recommendations that would stimulate economic growth and reduce unemployment.

U.S. officials have said a draft study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, to be discussed next month at a summit of leaders of the Group of Seven industrialized nations, had sidestepped the contentious issue of whether to reduce interest rates or take other macroeconomic steps to boost employment.

The OECD director-general said in an interview that he was "not bothered" by remarks in a recent letter from Ambassador David Aaron, the U.S. delegate to the Paris-based economic think tank.

In the letter Mr. Aaron, with backing from Washington, criticized the OECD draft for its lack of macroeconomic policy recommendations for tackling unemployment.

Mr. Paye, 59, a former French Foreign Ministry official, has been walking a political tightrope since both the American and British governments said two weeks ago that they favored replacing him with a political heavyweight when his second term expires in September.

On Feb. 2, the United States said it strongly supported Donald Johnston, a Canadian politician, for the post because he would provide "political-level leadership" and re-energize the OECD. Britain, meanwhile, is lobbying on behalf of Nigel Lawson, the former chancellor of its Exchequer.

Mr. Paye denied Wednesday that the unemployment study had overlooked the macroeconomic dimension.

"We have told everybody, including the United States, that the final report to ministers in June will

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In New York, Taking the Search for Security Into the Street

By Peter Slatin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—While many of the manufacturing and wholesaling industries that cluster in frequently troubled neighborhoods outside this city rely on what might be called a fortress approach to security, consultants, owners and development officials have been exploring relatively new multilateral approaches to security geared toward involving communities more heavily in their own safety.

At the Pfizer Inc. drug factory in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, the security program is keyed to a comprehensive effort to improve the surrounding neighborhood, said N. David Milder, principal of DANTH

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	USD	DM	FF	Yen	GBP	Sw	DK	Scd	Other
Australia	1.72	1.88	1.37	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Canada	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
France	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Germany	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Italy	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Japan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
UK	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Other	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	Other
Australia	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Canada	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
France	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Germany	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Italy	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Japan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
UK	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Other	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35

Key Money Rates									
	USD	DM	FF	Yen	GBP	Sw	DK	Scd	Other
Australia	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Canada	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
France	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Germany	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Italy	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Japan	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
UK	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Other	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35

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Herald Tribune

MARKET DIARY

Stocks Edge Higher
Ahead of Price Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The stock market gained but Treasury bond prices edged lower Wednesday as investors set positions before the U.S. inflation data due Thursday morning.

The government's consumer price index for January should provide a clue about the Federal Reserve Board's near-term interest rate policy. If the data show that

inflation is subdued, the Fed would look an excuse to boost interest rates soon.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond slipped 3/32 to 97 9/32, in late trading, with the yield rising to 6.46 percent from 6.45 percent Tuesday.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 9 points at 3,957.27. Advancing issues led declines by an 11-10 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange in subdued trading.

Boeing jumped 2 1/2 to 46 1/4 in active trading and McDonnell Douglas hit a 52-week high, rising 1 1/2 to 118 1/4 after Saudi Arabia said the two companies would share an order for 50 new aircraft.

Hewlett-Packard, the maker of computers, printers and other electronics equipment, also was active, rising 3 1/2 to 89 1/2 after reporting strong first-quarter earnings.

Dollar Falls Slightly
In Subdued Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar was lower Wednesday in quiet trading, with investors apparently pausing to consolidate their positions after several days of volatility, dealers said.

The dollar ended at 1.736 Deutsche marks, down from 1.7313 DM

at Tuesday's close, but it showed smaller declines against most other major currencies.

The currency slipped to 103.800 yen from 103.815 yen Tuesday, to 1.4572 francs and to 5.8663 French francs from 5.8938 francs. The pound rose to \$1.4770 from \$1.4724.

Investors seemed to be hedging their bets ahead of the report due Thursday on consumer prices in the United States in January. Speculations that inflation may be creeping back into the economy prompted the Federal Reserve Board last month to push up short-term interest rates, giving a lift to the dollar.

A modest 0.2 percent increase in wholesale prices for January subse-

quently raised doubts about the inflation threat, though so-called core inflation in that report — excluding food and energy prices — was stronger, at 0.4 percent.

Dealers also said that while the dollar was showing some technical strength by holding steady against the yen after plunging Monday, the prospect of trade sanctions against Japan and the U.S. government's apparent desire for a stronger yen continued to unsettle the market.

In addition, they said, although the Bundesbank was considered unlikely to reduce interest rates at its central bank council meeting Thursday, the possibility of a surprise was encouraging defensive trading strategies.

Forecasts that the Bundesbank will not act Thursday were strengthened when a member of its policy-making council, Reimut Jochemsen, said that although U.S. pressure for lower German interest rates was understandable, the Bundesbank had its own interests to consider in making its monetary decisions.

(A.F.X. Knight-Ridder)

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

4500

3900

3800

3700

3600

3500

3400

3300

3200

3100

3000

2900

2800

2700

2600

2500

2400

2300

2200

2100

2000

1900

1800

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700

600

500

400

300

200

100

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1993

A S O N D J F

1994

HT

NYSE Most Active

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

IBM 27,400 74 73 73 1/2

Microsoft 18,100 41 40 40 1/2

Oracle 14,500 24 23 23 1/2

Intel 13,200 21 20 20 1/2

Novell 11,800 18 17 17 1/2

3M 10,500 16 15 15 1/2

Walt Disney 9,200 14 13 13 1/2

Boeing 8,100 12 11 11 1/2

McDonnell Douglas 7,500 11 10 10 1/2

Hewlett-Packard 6,800 10 9 9 1/2

Motorola 6,200 9 8 8 1/2

Rockwell International 5,600 8 7 7 1/2

Sears 5,000 7 6 6 1/2

Paramount 4,400 6 5 5 1/2

Blockbuster Entertainment 3,800 5 4 4 1/2

Viacom 3,200 4 3 3 1/2

Checkers Drive-In Restaurant 2,600 3 2 2 1/2

Fourth-quarter earnings even with a year ago, falling below analysts' expectations for a gain.

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus. 3,957.27 3,960.00 3,950.00 3,957.27 +9.00

Transp. 1,125.00 1,130.00 1,120.00 1,125.00 +5.00

Comp. 1,707.27 1,710.00 1,700.00 1,707.27 +7.27

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Indus. 553.10 553.27 553.00 553.10 +0.10

Transp. 182.25 182.50 182.00 182.25 +0.25

Comp. 312.25 312.50 312.00 312.25 +0.25

NYSE Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Composite 3,957.27 3,960.00 3,950.00 3,957.27 +9.00

Indus. 1,125.00 1,130.00 1,120.00 1,125.00 +5.00

Transp. 1,707.27 1,710.00 1,700.00 1,707.27 +7.27

Comp. 1,125.00 1,130.00 1,120.00 1,125.00 +5.00

NASDAQ Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Composite 721.00 721.50 720.50 721.00 +0.50

Indus. 182.25 182.50 182.00 182.25 +0.25

Transp. 312.25 312.50 312.00 312.25 +0.25

AMEX Stock Index

High Low Last Chg.

AMEX 475.73 476.00 475.00 475.73 +0.73

Dow Jones Bond Averages

High Low Last Chg.

20 Bonds 117.25 117.50 117.00 117.25 +0.25

10 Utilities 101.50 101.75 101.25 101.50 +0.25

Indus. 101.50 101.75 101.25 101.50 +0.25

Market Sales

NYSE 4.4 million, 295,700 shares

NYSE adv. corp. close 37,400 shares

NYSE adv. gov. close 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. indus. close 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. transp. close 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. comp. close 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. other close 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. total close 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. volume 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. value 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. price 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. spread 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. bid-ask 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. open 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. close 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. volume 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. value 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. price 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. spread 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. bid-ask 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. open 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. close 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. volume 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. value 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. price 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. spread 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. bid-ask 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. open 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. close 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. volume 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. value 1,100 shares

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NYSE adv. close 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. volume 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. value 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. price 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. spread 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. bid-ask 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. open 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. close 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. volume 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. value 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. price 1,100 shares

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NYSE adv. bid-ask 1,100 shares

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NYSE adv. value 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. price 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. spread 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. bid-ask 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. open 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. close 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. volume 1,100 shares

NYSE adv. value 1,100 shares

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Class High Low Prev. Close

COCA (LCE)

Mar 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Apr 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

May 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Jun 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Jul 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Aug 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

S&P 500 (CME)

Mar 1994 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00

Apr 1994 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00

May 1994 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00

Jun 1994 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00

Jul 1994 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00

Aug 1994 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00

White Sugar (LME)

Mar 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Apr 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

May 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Jun 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Jul 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Aug 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Aluminum (LME)

Mar 1994 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00

Apr 1994 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00

May 1994 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00

Jun 1994 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00

Jul 1994 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00

Aug 1994 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00

3-Month Eurodollar (Liffe)

Mar 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Apr 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

May 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Jun 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Jul 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Aug 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

3-Month Eurodollar (Liffe)

Mar 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Apr 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

May 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Jun 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Jul 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Aug 1994 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

3-Month Eurodollar (Liffe)

Mar 1994

2 Stocks Languishing at the Bottom

Short-Sellers Take Downhill Ride With Euro Disney

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ASTON CORPORATE TRUSTEES

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

(Continued)

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Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG—Shanghai Petrochemical Co. said Thursday it increased its stake in two Chinese trading companies.

The company paid 49 million yuan (\$731,000) for the two stakes. Shanghai Petrochemical will invest 15 million yuan to boost its stake to 70 percent in China Jin Shan Associated Trading Co., which trades petrochemicals, synthetic fibers and plastics. Shanghai Petrochemi-

cal's stake before the transaction wasn't disclosed.

Jin Shan had foreign-exchange earnings of more than \$40 million on trading volume of \$100 million.

"We believe it is an ideal vehicle for Shanghai Petrochemical to develop its trading capabilities," Wang Jiming, the Shanghai Petrochemical chairman and president, said.

Shanghai Petrochemical also will also invest 34 million yuan to boost

its stake to 56.67 percent in Shanghai Jin Dong Petrochemical Development Co., which is involved in industrial development in the Pudong area.

The projects will introduce technology for making carbon dioxide and other gases, plastics, polyester products, polypropylene film, fabrics and liquefied petroleum gases, the company said.

Shanghai Petrochemical is China's largest petrochemical company.

ny and ninth-largest industrial company based on 1992 sales. The increased investments are expected to strengthen the company's production and distribution capabilities, Shanghai Petrochemical said.

Shanghai Petrochemical also said it has formed a new company, Shanghai Jin Hua Industrial Development Co., which will own fuel service stations and trade petrochemical products.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	民族	文化程度	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山西	汉族	高中	教师	太原市	
李小明	男	30	河北	汉族	大学	工程师	北京市	
张小红	女	25	江苏	汉族	初中	工人	南京市	
赵国强	男	50	山东	汉族	小学	农民	济南市	
刘小华	女	35	河南	汉族	高中	护士	郑州市	
陈大伟	男	40	四川	汉族	大学	医生	成都市	
周丽娟	女	28	广东	汉族	初中	售货员	广州市	
吴建明	男	38	浙江	汉族	高中	技术员	杭州市	
孙小芳	女	22	湖北	汉族	小学	学生	武汉市	
郑国强	男	55	湖南	汉族	初中	工人	长沙市	
马小华	女	32	安徽	汉族	高中	教师	合肥市	
林大伟	男	48	江西	汉族	大学	工程师	南昌市	
周丽娟	女	27	福建	汉族	初中	售货员	福州市	
吴建明	男	37	广西	汉族	高中	技术员	南宁市	
孙小芳	女	21	云南	汉族	小学	学生	昆明市	
郑国强	男	53	贵州	汉族	初中	工人	贵阳市	
马小华	女	31	四川	汉族	高中	教师	成都市	
林大伟	男	47	重庆	汉族	大学	工程师	重庆市	
周丽娟	女	26	陕西	汉族	初中	售货员	西安市	
吴建明	男	36	甘肃	汉族	高中	技术员	兰州市	
孙小芳	女	20	宁夏	汉族	小学	学生	银川市	
郑国强	男	51	青海	汉族	初中	工人	西宁市	
马小华	女	30	新疆	汉族	高中	教师	乌鲁木齐市	
林大伟	男	46	内蒙古	汉族	大学	工程师	呼和浩特市	
周丽娟	女	25	吉林	汉族	初中	售货员	长春市	
吴建明	男	35	辽宁	汉族	高中	技术员	沈阳市	
孙小芳	女	19	黑龙江	汉族	小学	学生	哈尔滨市	
郑国强	男	49	河北	汉族	初中	工人	石家庄市	
马小华	女	29	山西	汉族	高中	教师	太原市	
林大伟	男	44	山东	汉族	大学	工程师	济南市	
周丽娟	女	24	河南	汉族	初中	售货员	郑州市	
吴建明	男	34	江苏	汉族	高中	技术员	南京市	
孙小芳	女	18	浙江	汉族				

Jan. 6, 1963

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue prices. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) fortnightly (every two weeks); (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

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Other Funds

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\$59.5 Million Won in Baseball Collusion Cases

Hosts in Philadelphia Stun No. 3 UConn and No. 10 UMass

on the road like this in my first season. Kentucky's Rick Pitino. "Nothing has ever come close to this."

No. 14 Syracuse '79, Providence '74: Adrian Autry put back his own missed free throw for the lead with a second left and the Orangemen. "I was a little fast" then made six free-throw shots in the last 33 seconds to beat the Friars (12-8, 5-7) for their 10th straight home victory.

No. 22 Marquette '55, Virginia Tech '68: Don Nelson (17-4) improved their record from 7-3 to 7-5 they held the Hawks (13-8) without a field goal in his final 5:58. Jim McIlwaine had 18 points, nine rebounds and five blocks for Marquette, which won for the sixth time in seven games.

SuperSonics 133, 76ers 105. Seattle got its highest point total of the season, routing Philadelphia as Shawn Kemp had 24 points and 13 rebounds in just 22 minutes.

The Sonics improved their NBA-best record to 36-10, including 20-3 at home. Shawn Bradley, the 76ers' 7-foot-6 rookie, had 19 points and four blocked shots, but just three rebounds.

Nets 103, Knicks 83: Kenny Anderson and Kevin Edwards each hit eight of their first 11 shots, and New Jersey continued its surprising domination of the New York York by handing them their worst loss of the season.

The victory was the Nets' third in as many games against the Knicks this season, and this one was the easiest as Patrick Ewing got in early foul trouble. Ewing picked up two fouls in the first two minutes and spent the rest of the first quarter on the bench.

Cleared of Homicide

Jimmy Bont, a hockey player brought to trial as a defendant during a second-division match in 1992 for manslaughter charge Wednesday and a \$1-million fine (\$1,340,000).

Bont, a Canadian citizen, had risked 10 to 15 years in prison. The defense and prosecution agreed to a plea bargain. The prosecutor conceded that Bont's death was "part of the play."

Bont, by the hockey world, was believed to be a "good guy" who had been charged with manslaughter during a game.

[illegible]

IT!

MY SHONBALLS GO FASTER THAN THE SPEED OF SOUND.

THEY DO NOT. YOU BIG LIAR.

HE COULD USE SOME UNREST

PARKER

I

I

GIVE ME THE CHECKBOOK, MARVIN... I'LL HANDLE IT

FROM NOW ON.

2-77 Wilson Edition

SOMEONE TORE THE DOOR OFF THE REFRIGERATOR

A WEAK YET INTENSE MOMENT

SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

TV Schedules and Events On Thursday and Friday

Thursday's Events	
All times are GMT	
Alpine Skiing - Men's super G, 10:00.	Cross-Country - Men's 10 kilometers, 10:00.
Figure Skating - Men's technical, 10:00.	Ice Hockey - Slovakia vs. Italy, 14:00.
Ice Hockey - France vs. Sweden, 18:00.	United States vs. Canada, 18:00.
Speed Skating - Women's 3,000 meters, 13:00.	
Friday's Events	
All times are GMT	
Biathlon - Women's 15 kilometers, 10:00.	Figure Skating - Ice dancing compulsory, 18:00.
Ice Hockey - Germany vs. Russia, 14:00.	Finland vs. Austria, 18:00.
Czech Republic vs. Norway, 18:00.	Luge - Men's doubles, first and second runs, 09:00.
Nordic Combined - Individual 90-meter ski jump, 11:30.	Speed Skating - Men's 1,000 meters, 13:00.
Thursday's TV	
All times are local	
EUROPE	
Austria - ORF: 0600-1730, 2015-2100, 2230-0015.	Belgium - BBR: 1415-1500, 1630-1730, 2000-2100, 2215-2300.
Bulgaria - BNT/Channel 1: 11:55-13:35, 1915-1945, 2210-2330, Channel 2: 1700-1720, 2055-2330, 0030-0100.	Croatia - HRT/TV2: 1830-1920, 1955-2230, 2330-0030.
Cyprus - CYBC: 1715-1745, 2030-2100, 2230-2300.	Czech Republic - CT/Channel 1: 0915-1215, 1945-2015, 2320-0005, Channel 2: 1955-2230.
Denmark - DR: 1020-1400-1855-1925, 2130-2215, 2215-2222, 2333-0033.	Estonia - ETV: 1125-1245, 1320-1430, 1700-1945, 2145-2330.
Finland - YLE/TV1: 1115-1710, TV2: 1900-2000, 2210-2300.	France - FR3: 1020-1230, 1205-1252, 1715-1954, 2005-2030, 2340-0040, TF1: 1100-1155, 1915-2000.
Germany - ARD: 1015-1740, 2015-2100.	Greece - ERT: 1200-1300, 1915-1945, 2200-2330.
Hungary - MTV/Channel 1: 1625-1655, 2005-2010, Channel 2: 1207-1237, 2303-2333.	Iceland - RUV: 0955-1400, 1825-1855, 2330-0000.
Italy - RAI: 0930-0200, RAI3: 1025-1330, 1455-1455-1800, 0800-0200.	Latvia - LRT: 1915-1945, 0030-0100.
Lithuania - LRT: 1125-1330, 1320-1430, 2130-2160.	Luxembourg - CLT: Highlights on evening news, 1900-2000.
Macedonia - MKRTV/Channel 1: 0955-1215, 1715-1745, 1755-1845, 1855-2130, 2230-2300, Channel 2: 0925-1100, 1120-1230, 1955-1900.	Monaco - TMC/IT: 1025-1130, 1500-1925, 2005-2230, 0045-0245.
Netherlands - NOS: 0930-1720, 1840-1850, 2000-2030.	Norway - NRK: 1000-1750, 2000-0030, TV2: 1845-1900.
Poland - TVP/PR1: 1020-1105, 1830-1855, 2200-2300, PR2: 1105-1330, 1605-1725, 1905-2000, 0005-0105.	Portugal - TV2: 2300-2330, RTP1: 1100-1120.
Romania - RTVR/Channel 1: 1155-1400, 1915-1945, 2245-2330, 0030-0100.	Russia - RTR: 1420-1530, 1830-1900, 2140-0300, RTR: 1220-1400, 1910-1955, 2135-2255, 2330-0035.
Slovakia - STV/SK: 0600-0830, 1025-1330, 1425-1730, 1815-1845.	Slovenia - RTVSLO: 1005-1415, 1700-1845, 1955-2005, 2045-0100.
Spain - RTVE: 1000-2400, TVE2: 1445-1500.	Switzerland - SVT/TV2: 1015-1330, 1715-1915, 2100-2330, Channel 1: 1915-2100.
Sweden - SVT/TV2: 0850-1200, 1315, 1905-2230, 2240-2325, S4: 2000-2230.	Turkey - TRT: 1800-1900, 2100-2330.
Ukraine - DTRU/UT1: 1125-1300, 1320-1420, 1915-1945, 2200-2400, 0030-0100.	European - 0600-2230, 0300-continous coverage.
ASIA/PACIFIC	
All times are local	
Australia - Channel 8: 2030-0100.	New Zealand - TV1: 0700-0830, 2130-2400.
Japan - NHK: 2200-2400 (general); 1230-1500, 1800-0630 (satellite); 1300-1500, 1900-2200 (Hi-Vision).	Papua New Guinea - EMTV: 1100-1330.
China - CCTV: 1930-2130, 2300-2400.	Hong Kong - TVB: 2400-0100.
South Korea - KBS: 1430-1730, 2400-0130, MBC: 1000-1300, 2400-0130.	Malaysia - TV3: 2315-0015.
Singapore - SBC/Channel 12: 2400-0100.	STAR TV/Prime Sports: 0200-0300, 0900-1045, 1700-2000, 2200-0130.
NORTH AMERICA	
All times are EST	
Canada - CTV: 0630-0900, 1330-1700-2200.	United States - CBS: 0700-0900, 2000-2300, 0037-0137, TNT: 1300-1800.
Mexico - Televisa: 0700-1100, 1700-1930, 2330-2400.	



Ulrich Hieber flattened the Czechs' Jiri Dolezal, but it was Germany that ended up down by a goal.

By the Rink, Russia's Past Contemplates Its Future

By Ian Thomson
International Herald Tribune

LILLEHAMMER — The modern Russian wears only a little red, on his helmet and his baggy pants. His hockey jersey is white and his sleeves are blue.

The colors look American, just like the sponsor's name on the uniform — Reebok — is American. He is typically in his early 20s, with dreams of joining his father's team-mates in North America. Maybe he is practicing English secretly. He is sitting on the bench, waiting for his next shift to make everything happen for himself, when who comes walking along but the old Russian. The suit is shaded like the final moments of dusk with a matching tie and black vest, and the hair appears to have been darkened. The player of tomorrow looks into the old Russian eyes and it's like looking down into two deep wells, shimmering faintly at the bottom.

Now we wait to see how it will all come out.

"I cannot understand what has happened, why suddenly we cannot skate," Viktor Tikhonov, the old Russian hockey coach, was telling a friend the other night. "I'm sure the players can't understand what happened, either."

What happened Monday night was the Russians' unprecedented 5-0 loss to Finland. Throughout their political evolution from Soviet Union to Unified Team to Russia, they had lost only five Olympic hockey games before the other night, amounting to a couple of minor accidents expected to accompany the race toward 61 victories and eight gold medals. Since their Olympic debut in 1956, they had never failed to score.

Then the seventh-seeded Finns outshot them 28-11. The Russians, seeded No. 1, allowed two goals in the final minute. Outrage might have been expected from Tikhonov — the face of Russian hockey, at 64, minister of the Brezhnev era — but he looked up at the scoreboard and looked down at his Uncle Sam-outfitted players and looked like he didn't know what to say. Indeed, it was reported that another coach named Vladimir Yurzinov had taken control of the team from Tikhonov late in the game. This has been denied by the Russians.

"He has decided that this team is not a team on which you can yell and they will wake up," said the friend, Vsevolod Kukulshin, a Russian journalist and official spokesman for the hockey team. "He knows they are young and maybe too nervous, so his tone must be to say, 'Please wake up, please try to shoot, please.'"

Tikhonov, Yurzinov and another assistant coach, Igor Dmitriev, stayed up until 2 A.M. reviewing the game. The Russians, for all of Tikhonov's outdated styling, have hired themselves a video coach just like the Los Angeles Lakers. He edited the game down to a series of themes and on Tuesday morning they were shown to the players who dream of America. Then they practiced and met again. On Wednesday there was one more meeting before they left for the arena and thrashed Austria, 9-1.

Most coaches stand in back of the bench, their arms crossed. Tikhonov stood in front Wednesday, hands in pockets, closer to the ice than his players. Sometimes he leaped on the board as if it were park fence, chin resting in the seat of his hand. From across the ice, he looks like someone you would not want to feud with. He looks like he would fight you for the rest of your life. His eyes were a symbol of Soviet hockey and all of its efficiently ruthless beauty. But the fact is being proved again that nobody can be described in just one way. He never could have survived all of these changes without adapting.

In effect, he used to look his players in their training camp and free them only to win championships. Today the best of them have flown to the National Hockey League, the former enemy. All of his current players are making their Olympic debut, even though the last Olympics was just two years ago.

The demise of Russian hockey has been predicted for more than six years, but the Russians are not admitting to such predictions this week. In this era of their transition, they are doing remarkably well. A national lottery (equipped by the Greeks) is helping to fund Russian, and international sponsors like Reebok and Adidas are trying to seize Russia's market by sustaining its mighty sports programs.

On Wednesday, videos were studied, lines were changed, and the most dominant of all Olympic teams grew dominant again, with two goals each from Dmitri Denisov and Alexander Vinogradov qualifying them for the final round. For a few minutes, as his players celebrated the goals that could earn them American dollars, the old Russian could actually be seen grinning.

Baby-Faced Swede Knows How to Hit

By Johnette Howard
Washington Post Service

LILLEHAMMER — So this is the young phenom the Quebec Nordiques of the National Hockey League insisted on in the blockbuster trade that sent Eric Lindros to the Philadelphia Flyers? This is the youngster who might lead Sweden to the Olympic gold medal? This is Peter Forsberg?

Why, he's barely shaving, for heaven's sake. And when you talk to him after his Olympic games, he has this habit of stretching the long sleeves of his undershirt over his hands, then clutching the fabric in his fists like some fidgety kid who just wants to be told he can go to his room and play with his model airplanes. Alone.

And heaven forbid that you pay Forsberg a compliment in his presence. Suddenly he seems ready to run off and hide in one of the team's equipment trunks.

After Sweden's 4-1 walkover against Italy on Tuesday in the second round of the Olympic round-robin play at Lillehammer's Hakon Hall, Forsberg squirmed when someone tried to hand him a Sports Illustrated magazine article about himself after he said he hadn't yet seen it.

"You keep it," he said with a grimace, stealing a quick, curious look at the picture of himself.

He grimaced again when a French journalist mentioned the three-year, \$4 million contract he signed not too long ago.

"I can live on that," Forsberg said, straight-faced.

He seemed at a loss about how he'd spend his newfound millions. A new car? "New?" he shrugged. A new house? "Nah," he wagged his head.

And his new celebrity as the highest-paid Swedish-born player in the NHL, without ever playing a game?

"Aw," Forsberg protested, "Tommy Sandstrom, some of the other guys are going to sign new deals soon. It won't last."

He stands 6 feet, 1 inch, 190 pounds (1.86 meters, 86 kilograms), and doesn't seem that imposing.

But Wayne Gretzky has called Forsberg the best young player in the world. The Nordiques' coach and general manager, Pierre Page, has predicted NHL stardom for him.

Unlike a lot of Swedes, Forsberg does not have the sort of no-contact European game that gets derided by NHL traditionalists such as Don Cherry, the blustery commentator on Canadian TV's venerable "Hockey Night in Canada." (Cherry has never seen a scar-faced goal he didn't like. But part of his schtick is bleating about how all Scandinavian players — but especially Swedes — are "pantywaists" on ice who do too much "pussyfooting" around.)

Forsberg may be unpretentious and apple-cheeked, but he long ago proved his on-ice grit.

At age 16 he was already delivering hits and scoring goals for MoDo, the team his father coaches in Sweden's Elite League, the country's equivalent of the NHL. Asked now what he remembered about that first season, Forsberg smiled impishly and said, "The other players, in the beginning, well — they went a little nuts on me. They couldn't punch me, you see, because we wear cages over our faces. And they didn't like that. But you know, I also couldn't punch them."

If Forsberg turns out to be anything close to projections that have been made about him, the Quebecois may come to love his mix of modesty and muscle as much as they loathe Lindros for the way he spurned them back in 1991.

Even if you don't follow hockey much, you may remember the Lindros soap opera. Four years ago, he was heralded as the best Canadian-born hockey player to enter the NHL since Mario Lemieux.

But Lindros blumily told Quebec not to bother drafting him No. 1 overall because he didn't want to play for the sad-sack Nordiques, didn't want to pay high Quebec income taxes, didn't speak French and didn't care to play in a French-speaking province because, in the long run, it could hurt his endorsement income.

The Nordiques did the smart thing and drafted Lindros anyway. The Flyers won the bidding war for him by giving Quebec a windfall of draft picks, some proven NHL players and the rights to Forsberg, the sixth pick overall in that draft.

No one has said Forsberg will ever be as prolific a goal scorer as Lindros. So far in this Olympic tournament, he's been content to be more of a set-up man than a net-



Bakim Babic, 19, of Bosnia's team being escorted to cross-country ski practice by a security guard.

Finland Advances In Hockey

The Associated Press

LILLEHAMMER — Unbeaten Finland clinched a spot in the Olympic hockey quarterfinals Wednesday night, using suffocating defense to gain its second straight shutout, 4-0 over winless Norway.

The seventh-seeded Finns, who allowed a combined 27 shots on goal in beating the two seeds in their group, gave 11th-seeded Norway few opportunities. Goalkeeper Jarmo Myllys was rarely tested.

The Finns held a 32-11 shooting advantage. They already had scored stronger, beating the third-seeded Czech Republic, 3-1, and stunning top-seeded Russia, 5-0.

As the game ended, Myllys thrust both arms skyward moments before he was mobbed by teammates.

Finland (3-0) plays Austria (0-3) and Germany (2-1) in its remaining games before the single-elimination playoffs involving the top four teams in each of the two groups.

Myllys, who helped beat the Czech Republic, returned to the Finnish goal after Jukka Tammi blanked the Russians.

Petri Varis gave Finland a 1-0 lead at 6:46 of the first period. The Finns added second-period goals by Mika Stromberg and Vesa Erik Hamalainen. Ville Pettonen finished the scoring in the third, tipping in a shot by Janne Laukkanen.

Finland's only Olympic hockey medal was a silver in 1988. It finished seventh two years ago.

The Olympic seedings are based on the standings from last spring's world championships, but the composition of the teams has changed drastically since then.

Finland finished fifth in the 1991 world championships and, after coming in seventh the next two years, hired Curt Lindstrom of Sweden to coach the Olympic team.

Czech Republic 1, Germany 0: Jiri Kucera scored on a breakaway at 4:14 of the third period, beating Joseph Heiss low on the glove side as the goalie fell on his side.

The three-time Czech Olympian Petr Briza and Heiss made several flashy saves.

Briza stopped 18 shots, while Heiss turned away 36. The Czechs outshot the Germans 14-6 in the final period for a 37-18 advantage.

The Czechs (2-1) won eight medals, including the bronze in 1992, over the United States, when they were playing as the former Czechoslovakia.

Both teams began the final period on the power play after offsetting roughing penalties were assessed with 23 seconds remaining in the second period.

Neither team capitalized, though, just as both had failed to convert separate three-on-five chances in the penalty-laden first period.

The teams played four-on-four midway through the third after Germany's Benoit Doucet received a five-minute high-sticking penalty and the Czech Jan Vopat went out two minutes for holding. Again, neither team scored.

Frustrated by their inability to mount any offense, the Germans ended the game with a penalty for too many players on the ice.

The Germans had wanted a perfect record heading into their showdown on Friday with the Russians. Germany has a modest Olympic history, winning bronze medals in 1932 and 1976.

OLYMPIC SCOREBOARD

MEDALS				
COUNTRY	G	S	B	T
Russia	2	1	2	5
Norway	2	1	2	5
Italy	1	1	2	4
United States	1	1	2	4
Canada	1	1	2	4
Germany	1	1	2	4
Austria	1	1	2	4
France	1	1	2	4
Japan	1	1	2	4
PRESTYLE SKIING				
Men's Slalom				
GOLD - Jean-Luc Brassard, Canada				
SILVER - Sergei Shumakov, Russia				
Bronze - Edgar Grospont, France				
Women's Slalom				
GOLD - Silke Hoffmann, Norway				
SILVER - Lisa Maynard, United States				
Bronze - Elzbieta Kuczyńska, Poland				
WOMEN'S SLALOM				
GOLD - Silke Hoffmann, Norway				
SILVER - Lisa Maynard, United States				
Bronze - Elzbieta Kuczyńska, Poland				

WOMEN'S SLALOM				
1. Silke Hoffmann, Norway, 1:17.47	2. Lisa Maynard, U.S., 1:17.52	3. Elzbieta Kuczyńska, Poland, 1:17.58	4. Renate Knebel, Austria, 1:17.62	5. Tereza Kocikova, Czech Republic, 1:17.65
WOMEN'S SLALOM				
1. Silke Hoffmann, Norway, 1:17.47	2. Lisa Maynard, U.S., 1:17.52	3. Elzbieta Kuczyńska, Poland, 1:17.58	4. Renate Knebel, Austria, 1:17.62	5. Tereza Kocikova, Czech Republic, 1:17.65

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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

By the Way, Tonya and Nancy Won't Be the Only Ones Out There

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

LILLEHAMMER — While Americans, especially, may be blinded by the intense media spotlight on Nancy Kerrigan and Tonya Harding, some of Olympic sports world is looking for a trio of skaters from Europe and Asia to sweep the medals in women's figure skating.

Ukraine's Oksana Baiul, France's Surya Bonaly and China's Lu Chen finished one-two-three in the 1993 world championships in Prague, the first time that American women skaters were shut out of medals since 1969. Kerrigan finished fifth and Harding did not compete.

The Prague event is regarded by many skating experts as perhaps the best barometer of the skaters' current condition. Since then, the Americans have struggled to insulate their preparations from public hysteria over whether Harding was involved in the plot to cripple Kerrigan's knee, while the skaters in other countries have been able to hone their skills and routines in relative tranquility.

With Harding having arrived Wednesday to join other athletes at the Olympic village, personal tensions between her and Kerrigan may grow to the point of seriously jeopardizing their scheduled performances a week from now. The two women will have to live under the same roof and share practice time on the ice. They will communicate through liaisons appointed by the U.S. figure skating team.

"This controversy is going to put unbearable pressure on Harding and Kerrigan, especially Nancy, because she seems more fragile," said Annick Gailhaguet, a French coach who used to train Bonaly. "The other skaters are not bothered one bit. In fact, they probably see some benefit because the pressure on the Americans could help their chances for medals."

Gailhaguet still believes that Olympic judges prefer women who skate with "grace and poetry rather than power. That's why the advantage may be with Baiul."

"But Bonaly is in excellent shape after the Copenhagen victory" in the European championships last month, she said, adding that Bonaly "has improved her artistry greatly in the past year."

One European judge, who insisted on anonymity, predicted the furor will hurt both Kerrigan and Harding.

"Judges like to say they are impartial but they are only human," this judge said. "Harding's style is not suited to the Olympics, unlike Kerrigan's. But I think the tendency among judges will be to be conservative on points for Kerrigan because they will want to prove their independence by not showing too much sympathy."

Even if the three front-line skaters falter, there are plenty of other women who are capable of medal-winning performances. This year will see one of the most talented group of Olympic women figure skaters in memory, and Canada's Josée Chouinard, Japan's Yuka Sato, and Germany's Tanja Szewczenko have been improving so fast that they could easily turn in medal-winning performances.

"It will all depend on who misses a jump," Gailhaguet said. "This is one of the most tightly-bunched group of skaters I have ever seen."

The sentimental favorite is clearly Baiul, a 16-year-old Ukrainian from Dnipropetrovsk who charms judges and spectators alike with the languid moves of a classic ballerina. Abandoned by her father at 2 and orphaned by the death of her mother two years ago, she did not even go to the 1992 Albertville Games as part of the Unified Team of the former Soviet Union. But she has blossomed into an international star under the tutelage of her coach and guardian, Galina Zmievskaya.



Oksana Baiul of Ukraine getting her technical program ready.

Viktor Petrenko, Zmievskaya's son-in-law, who is seeking to repeat his gold medal performance in men's singles skating, has served as Baiul's patron by sending money and costumes back from Europe and the United States during his stint as a touring professional.

While she is still considered short of reaching her technical peak, Baiul displays the kind of charismatic grace on ice that traditionally wins in the Olympics. She is often compared to Sonja Henie, the Norwegian gold medalist in the 1930s who made women's skating a glamorous event and later went on to a film career.

But Baiul, who has grown nearly three inches in the past year, still lacks the breathtaking power that often becomes the crucial differential for judges who are forced to choose between skaters deemed equal in artistry. She finished second to Bonaly in the European

championships because she could not duplicate the French skater's flurry of seven triple jumps.

"Oksana knows how to present her program as a pretty package with a nice ribbon around it, but her star quality alone is not enough to win the gold," said a judge who witnessed her Copenhagen performance.

If leaping skills alone could determine the gold, nobody would be able to compete with Bonaly. Born in Nice into a family with roots in Réunion, a French island in the Indian Ocean, Surya was adopted at eight months by Georges and Suzanne Bonaly, an ecologist and a teacher who raised her on a diet of Zen Buddhism and macrobiotic food.

Bonaly is the only woman known to have landed a quadruple jump in practice and may be tempted to try it in the Olympics if she wants to clinch a gold. She has won four European championships in a row

and appears to have recovered from a loss of confidence after the Albertville Games, where she finished a disappointing fifth.

A month later, she finished eleventh in the world championships in Oakland, California, and nearly quit skating because of a quarrel with her domineering mother. They have since reconciled and Bonaly has become, if anything, more dependent on her mother's stewardship since cutting ties with her other trainers.

After a practice session this week, Bonaly said she considers Baiul and Kerrigan the most serious threats to her gold medal chances.

"But I try not to think about that. I just want to concentrate on my own routine and hope for the best," she said, as she munched an apple while watching Kerrigan and other skaters practice while her mother recorded them with a video camera.

Later, Bonaly would retire to her quarters with her mother to review the strengths and weaknesses of the other skaters. She is known to train as much as eight hours a day. Despite chronic trouble with her knees because of her wrenching leaps and a leg that is shorter than the other, Bonaly's athletic skills alone could propel her toward gold.

In the past year, however, she has taken special dancing and gymnastic courses to improve her artistic skills to complement the leaping power that she generates from her muscular thighs. Now, she says, "I have learned how to show the kind of grace that judges are looking for. The fact that I am the only black skater on ice has increased the phenomenon of my popularity."

If Baiul and Bonaly fall short of their best, Lu Chen may emerge as the darkhorse favorite. A 17-year-old student from Jilin in northern China, Chen has emerged as a trail-blazing skating star in a country where there are 1.2 billion people but only a dozen indoor skating rinks.

Like Baiul, she has grown much taller in the past year and occasionally seems to have trouble controlling her jumps. Nonetheless, she is known for her feminine grace that was nurtured under Carlo Fassi, the coach who helped cultivate Peggy Fleming's swan-like style that won Olympic gold.

Now working under Ming Zhu Li, Chen has shown steady improvement by taking bronze medals in the world championships in 1992 and 1993 after finishing sixth in Albertville. But lately, she has been hampered by injuries, notably strained ligaments in her right foot, that some observers claim may derive from China's notoriously Spartan training regimen.

Will Canada's Elvis Make a Graceful Landing?

By Jere Longman

New York Times Service

HAMAR — There will be no Elvis impersonators at these Winter Olympics. No other figure skater will attempt what Elvis Stojko has planned for his long program: a quadruple toe jump — four revolutions in the air — followed by a triple toe jump.

If he hits the combination, by the time Elvis has left the building it could be with a gold medal.

"I'm going for it," said Stojko, the Canadian champion. "I want to be exciting, to keep everyone on the edge of their seat. That's what sport is all about."

The men's short program is to be skated Thursday evening, and the long program on Saturday. The favorites are Viktor Petrenko of Ukraine, the defending Olympic champion; Brian Boitano of the United States, the 1988 gold medalist; and Kurt Browning of Canada, the four-time world champion. But Stojko upset Browning at the

Canadian championships, just as Scott Davis upset Boitano at the U.S. championships. The field is wide open, and Elvis feels he can be the king.

"Boitano has a lot of experience," Stojko said. "He's a good technical skater, but the sport has changed since his amateur days. It's a little more grab-the-audience now. Petrenko has experience, but we'll see if he can hold together in the long program — if he doesn't die. Browning has a mixture of everything. Sometimes, he scares people with great warm-ups then doesn't skate well. Other times, he's a great pressure skater. I feel I can go head-to-head with these guys. I feel I have a little more with the quad. I have nothing to lose. I'm just going to go out and have fun."

Stojko has already performed another rare combination for a figure skater: he's a black belt in karate, and he rides dirt bikes, performing daredevil moves on the trails outside Toronto when he is not

performing daredevil moves on the ice. His long program, full of karate and kung fu movements, is a tribute to Bruce Lee. The music is from "The Bruce Lee Story" soundtrack. Stojko, 21, has been a black belt for five years. In skating circles, he is known as the terminator.

"I've seen all of Bruce Lee's movies. I even have some of them on tape," he said.

His reputation has been that he lacks artistry. He is short and thick and muscular where others appear thin and graceful. While everyone was falling, tripping and stumbling at the 1992 Winter Olympics, Stojko stood on his feet and still finished seventh. He always comes up lacking in comparison to Browning, or at least he did until he defeated Browning at the Canadian championships in January.

"I'm a different skater than Kurt," Stojko said. "I'm my own person. I've been taking karate for 11 years, and it has helped my skating. I was smaller than the rest of



Nancy Kerrigan, as well as Tonya Harding, was the center of press attention wherever she went in the Olympic Village.

HARDING: Skater Arrives

Continued from Page 1

Kerrigan was chubbied in the right knee at the national championships on Jan. 6 in Detroit.

Wednesday afternoon, before taking a team picture, the two skaters crossed paths and spoke briefly in the athletes' village, an official said.

"Nancy was coming to the housing area, and Tonya was coming down for the team picture," said Greg Harney, a USOC official. "They acknowledged each other and kept moving. Originally, we got word that they shook hands, but they did not, that I know of. It wasn't a debate. It seemed to break the ice."

The two skaters will live in the same dormitory in the athletes' village but on different floors. The women's competition begins next Wednesday.

As if Harding's presence was not embarrassing enough to Olympic officials, her arrival was preceded by topless photographs of her, which were published in a London tabloid, The Sun. The paper carried three photographs with the headline: "Tonya Loves to Dance Round Naked." She Likes Flaunting A Great Body."

The pictures were apparently made from a videotape of Harding that had been obtained by a U.S. television program, "A Current Affair." The program was broadcast Tuesday night and showed the videotape, on which Harding appeared wearing a wedding dress at a Halloween party. At one point, she dropped the dress to her waist.

In Portland, the Pack Was in Full Bellow

By Christine Spolar

Washington Post Service

PORTLAND, Oregon — The finals in Olympic figure skating, a sport that involves bellowing, crouching, backward dashes and record denials, began before dawn Tuesday. It was Tonya Time for the last time before Lillehammer.

By 4:30 A.M., The Associated Press had a staff reporter waiting outside the apartment in suburban Portland where Harding was staying.

By 6 A.M., a camera crew from the television tabloid show "Hard Copy" and an AP photographer had staked out the ticket counter at the Portland airport.

By 7 A.M., dozens of hyperkinetic people, wearing press badges and what seemed to be every kind of beeping and clicking electronic device known to man, were roaming the moleman around the TWA, Delta and United Airlines counters.

"Is this part of the Tonya-thon?" asked Mike Maiden, a sculptor waiting for a flight to Chicago. "We're not going on the same plane, are we?"

Where was the most controversial member of the U.S. Olympic team? When would she arrive? When would she leave? Would she talk?

Harding's best friends, Stephanie and John Quintero, were spotted walking into the airport at 6:45 A.M. and boarding a flight for Norway. A security guard was overheard whispering into his handheld radio that Harding was flying United to Seattle and then onto Norway.

The guard couldn't be tempted to tell more. An offer of \$20 from a photographer working for "Hard Copy" was quickly refused.

"Everyone is in a state of unbelievable hysteria," said one Olympic official, who asked not to be identified. "It's like, 'You've gotta be kidding. What's next?'"

A week ago, there appeared to be little chance that Harding would compete in the Games. A panel appointed by the U.S. Figure Skating Association had reported that

rumors, any and all and the weirder the better, sent the pack packing.

She was due at Gate E6. Maybe it's Gate E1. She's downstairs. Upstairs. No, she's safe inside United's Red Carpet Club.

The pack pushed, turned, charged through electronic security gates and clambered up the stairs to the private waiting area of United Airlines. They were met by one unmanned attendant, who said: "She's not here. You're going to have to go."

The truth came out a few minutes later when a United customer-service representative agreed that the media could be corralled in one corner near Gate E1. Harding would make a statement just before the left.

Within the hour, Harding, accompanied by her lawyers and a producer for another tabloid news show, "Inside Edition," stayed before the mob. Reporters and cameramen shouted, jockeyed for space and pummeled Harding with questions she never planned for one moment to answer.

Representatives from CNN, ABC, NBC, CBS, The Washington Post, The New York Times, the Boston Globe, and news services from around the world waited hours for these words:

"I'm really excited that I'm able to be able to fulfill my dreams and be able to compete in the Olympics. And I hope that my performance will be as well as Tommy Moe's performance in the downhill ski. I was really excited when I heard about it."

"And I just want to thank everyone for their support and I'm really excited. And, uh, keep believing in me and I want to go there and I'm going to win."

Yet another Olympic moment.

"reasonable grounds" existed to believe that Harding was involved in a plot to harm Kerrigan. The USOC had scheduled a disciplinary hearing, and there appeared to be only marginal sentiment for Harding to remain on the team.

Her former husband, Jeff Gillooly, has pleaded guilty to his involvement in planning the attack on Kerrigan and has said that Harding gave the final go-ahead. Harding has not been charged and has maintained her innocence, saying that she learned only after the assault that people close to her had been involved.

After she filed a \$25 million lawsuit against the USOC, a judge urged the two sides to settle the dispute. She agreed to drop the suit, and the USOC canceled the disciplinary hearing, allowing her to participate in the Olympics.

The practice Thursday afternoon with Kerrigan promises to be tense. Even before Kerrigan was chubbied, she and Harding were rivals, not friends. Kerrigan won the bronze medal at the 1992 Olympics, while Harding finished fourth. Harding has said that she would like to hug Kerrigan, but Kerrigan's coaches said Wednesday that Harding had better keep her distance.

"Nancy says she doesn't want to be involved with her in any way, and we agree," said Ery Scottvold, who, with his wife, Mary, coaches Kerrigan. "I don't want to be involved with her or her coach. It would be totally inappropriate to have any contact or communica-

tion with her. There won't be any."

Harding has been warned by the U.S. skating body not to "play any tricks," including attempting to hug Kerrigan, Scottvold said.

"I wouldn't try to do that if I was her," he said. "I don't think she'll try. Just because Nancy is silent, it doesn't mean she's weak. She's very strong, physically and emotionally."

Skating in the same practice group as Kerrigan and Harding is Lily Yoonjung Lee, who skates for South Korea. Until now, she has skated alone with Kerrigan, as other competitors in the group had not yet arrived. The media attention has unnerved her at times. Once, Lee broke down crying after a frustrating workout.

"I was checking out all the media, and it was like 5,000 media, and the two of us, and I'm saying, 'Oh God, this is kind of intimidating,'" she said. "I sat down with my coach and we focused and it was O.K. And now Tonya's here."

The president of the Korean skating federation asked Lee to serve as peacemaker between Harding and Kerrigan.

"I don't know what's going to happen when we all come together," she added. "I hope they break the ice and the tension goes away and we can practice normally."

And how will Lee greet Harding? "When I see people I haven't seen for a long time, I hug them and say hello," Lee said. "Even if there isn't a hug from Nancy, there will be a hug from Lily."

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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

New U.S. Surprises: Defeat and Victory In Freestyle Skiing

Koss Skates to 2d Gold, Sets 2d World Record

Norway Cheers Its Own

By Angus Phillips

Washington Post Service

LILLEHAMMER — Each day brings a new surprise from the U.S. Olympic team. On Wednesday, it came on the mogul bumps, as the defending Olympic champion, Donna Weinbrecht, with six gold medals and a silver in the seven World Cup events this year, flopped in freestyle skiing.

But an American newcomer, Lisa McIntyre, rose to replace her with a silver medal run, as Norway's Stine Lise Hattestad captured the gold. Elizaveta Kojevnikova of Russia, the 1992 silver medalist, won the bronze.

In the men's final, Edgar Grosperon of France was another Olympic champion to fall, finishing third behind Canada's Jean-Luc Brassard and the silver medalist, Sergei Shoupletsov of Russia.

An athlete's eyes often betray what is coming. And Weinbrecht wore a worried look even as she boarded the lift to the starting gate, and she knew it, too.

"I've been fighting it," said the top woman freestyle skier in history, who stumbled briefly Tuesday in the elimination round. "It's one of those things when you're just off. I want to figure it out because with this course, I think I really could have shredded it like I had all week. But when it counted, it was like an out-of-body experience."

Freestyle skiers are judged on speed, technique down the steep, bumpy course and two aerial jumps. Only 25 percent of the marks are awarded for times over the 223-meter (243-yard) Olympic course, with 25 percent judged for performance during two trick jumps and the rest for overall style down the course's 50-odd bumps.

Weinbrecht, who had radical knee surgery last year, scored worst in the 16-woman field for her pedestrian jumps, then scrambled to overcome a slip near the bottom. The flub left her seventh in the 16-woman field.

Those woes opened the way for Hattestad to rouse the partisan crowd of 20,000.

Hattestad, the only woman to beat Weinbrecht on the World Cup tour this year, sent clouds of snow flying on her thundering run and landed two difficult jumps — a "cossack" at the top and a twist-spread below. McIntyre followed with a daffy twist (named for the cartoon character Daffy Duck) and a double twist on the bottom.

McIntyre and Hattestad later defended the off-the-top jump, which is accompanied by loud rock music. How goofy is freestyle, with a rumbly beat and maneuvers named after comic-book characters? "Not goofy," they insisted.

"There are people in life who find almost anything ridiculous," said McIntyre, a former college soccer player who said she never notices the rock beat that accompanies her runs. "We're serious athletes, we train hard and we take what we do seriously."

Hattestad, asked if mogul-jumping was a real sport, said, "I don't suppose you would be here if it wasn't. If you don't think so, you could leave."

Like Weinbrecht, Grosperon won his title when freestyle skiing was introduced to the Olympics at Albertville in 1992.

Next to last of the 16 finalists, the Frenchman crossed the line in 23.19 seconds but looked up at the scoreboard to see he was second to Shoupletsov. The Russian had 26.90 points and Grosperon had 26.64.

Brassard was last to go and appeared in total control. Four of the style judges gave him maximum scores of 5.00 and he landed his leaps without a hint of a stumble and scored 27.24 despite a modest time of 24.53 seconds.

Disappointment ran deep for Weinbrecht, who rallied from a near-crippling knee injury to retake top spot in her sport. In November 1992, the reigning Olympic gold medalist tore the anterior cruciate ligament and the miniscus in her right knee and fractured the tibia when she landed a jump awkwardly in training in Colorado.

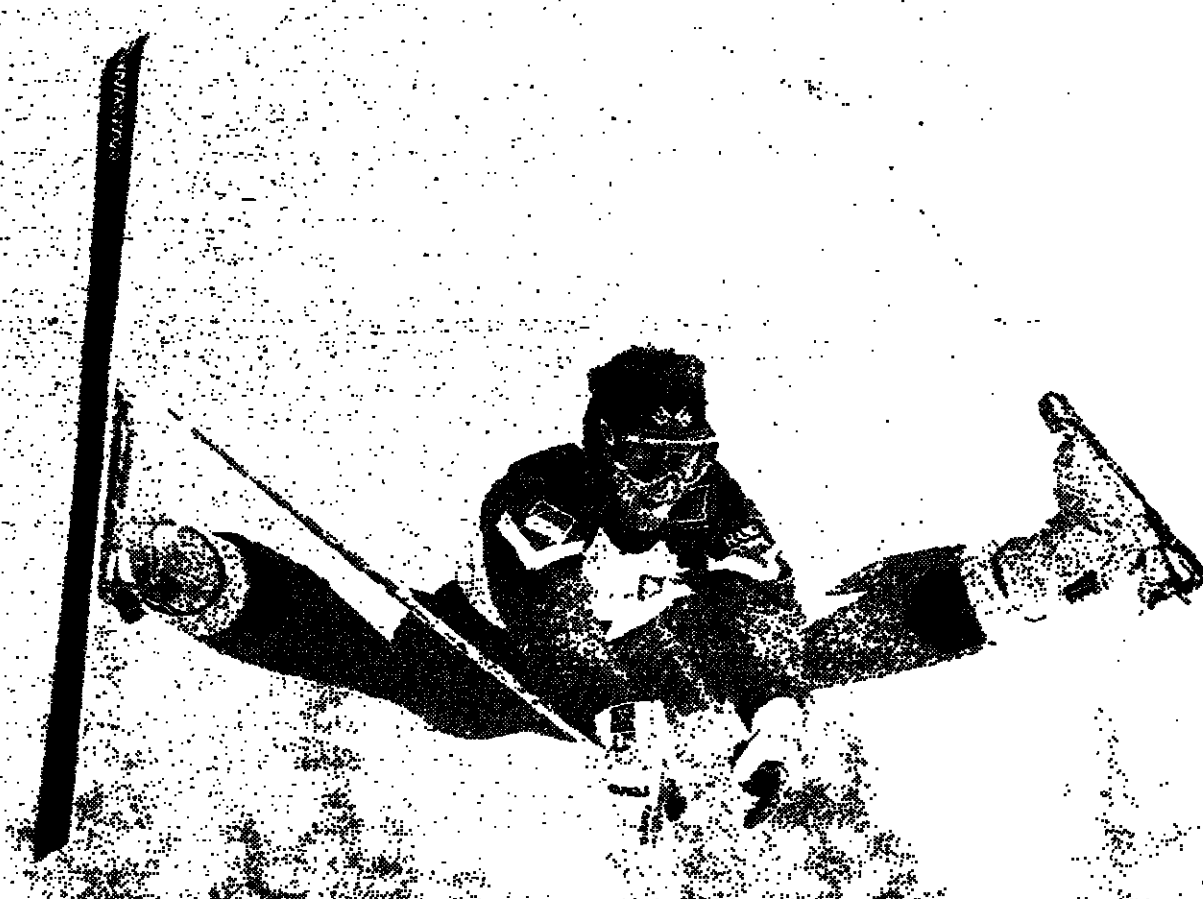
This year she roared back with six straight victories in her first six events, then was second to Hattestad two weeks ago in Salem, Sweden. But something snapped between then and now, and it was obvious to her teammates.

"I don't know what got to her," said McIntyre. "There was pressure, for sure, from all her World Cup wins. Her back was sore and she had a cold. She wasn't happy today. It's a difficult time for her."

"I have to look back on my accomplishments," said Weinbrecht. "I've won 30 World Cups. I don't think I've been off the podium 11 times in my six-year career. I have a gold medal and I've been a champion. It's all right. I wish things could have gone better, but it just didn't happen and I'll have to be a champion without the gold."



Johann Olav Koss of Norway, right, celebrates his 1,500-meter gold medal while Rintje Ritsma grimaces at his silver.



Jean-Luc Brassard of Canada performing the 'Cossack' jump that helped him win the men's freestyle moguls skiing gold medal.

OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

In her Olympic biography, cross-country skier Vida Venecene of Lithuania lists her favorite food as "mother's cookies," her favorite drink as champagne and her favorite music as organ music.

Uros Velesic, a biathlete from Slovenia, on the other hand, lists his favorite food as spaghetti, favorite drink as "beer, no alcohol" and favorite music as Cher.

As for ski jumper Dionis Vodnev, a 22-year-old army officer from Kazakhstan, he lists his favorites as Coca-Cola, Michael Jackson and "hen."

And, in a choice that is not what one might call daring, under favorite food, Ruihong Xue, a speed skater from China, lists: "Chinese food."

• More on food: most restaurants and bars in the Lillehammer area are respecting the price freeze imposed before the Olympics, but some nightclubs have jacked up entrance charges.

The state-run price watchdog, which has 15 inspectors for 500 cafes, hotels, bars and restaurants in the region, said that, apart from the nightclubs, only two restaurants have raised prices.

• And food for thought: Tommy Moe is not only the first U.S. gold medalist in Alpine skiing in a decade; he's the only skier with a fish on his helmet.

One of Moe's sponsors is the state- and federally-funded Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute, which gave him \$50,000 last year to promote its products and wear seafood logos on his headgear and turtlenecks while skiing. So, in case you were wondering, that is an Alaska salmon on Moe's head.

Moe is to have part of the Kvinnjell Alpine skiing course named after him following his downhill triumph there Sunday. The race director, Svein Mundal, said a sec-

tion near the foot of the course would be known as the Tommy Moe Channel. Maybe that's where he catches his salmon.

• A lead in his genes: Geir Are Jensen has no need to search for literary inspiration when he files Olympic stories for his newspaper in northern Norway.

He's living in the home of the late Sigrid Unset, the Nobel Prize-winning author, in the middle of Olympic Park, and even using Unset's desk.

Jensen's grandfather was Unset's cousin, and the house is still in the family.

Jensen has another edge on the competition. Sometimes, he can just sit around the house and wait for the dignitaries to come to him. Many have asked to visit the home, which is unchanged from Unset's time early this century.

Furthermore, in the room next to Jensen, is Oyvind Bjornson, great-grandson of Bjornstjerne Bjornson, another Nobel winner who lived in Lillehammer.

• The longshot: The number of nations competing in here will rise to 67 on Sunday when with the arrival of the Mongolian team — speed skater Batchuluun Bat-Orgil.

Bat-Orgil, 24, was told Feb. 4 by the International Skiing Union, while he was training in Germany, that he had failed to qualify. He set off for home in Ulan Bator, then within hours of completing an eight-day rail trip across the frozen Russian wastelands, he received a fax informing him that, after all, there would be a place for him in the Games. He booked a ticket for Helsinki, and set off again.

• Lillehammer organizers are urging their employees to drive more carefully — 44 officials' vehicles have been damaged in accidents on the icy roads so far, with two people slightly hurt.

(LAT, AP, Reuters, AFP)

Italy's Weissensteiner Reaps Bravery's Reward In the Women's Luge

By Christopher Clarey

New York Times Service

LILLEHAMMER — The last time an Italian woman won an Olympic gold medal in luge was 1968, and the only reason Erica Lechner took home the title was that officials disqualified the East German winner for illegally heating the runners of her sled.

Twenty-six years later, Gerda Weissensteiner needed no help from anyone to put her nation back atop the Olympic podium.

After breaking the track record and recording the fastest times in the first two women's singles runs on Tuesday, Weissensteiner shrugged off a bad night's sleep and dominated the field again, recording the fastest times in Wednesday's final two runs.

The 0.759 of a second that ended up separating her from silver medalist Susi Erdmann of Germany might not sound like much to a layman without a stopwatch, but in the fast-twitch world of luge, 0.759 qualifies as a rout.

"We could all learn from Gerda," said bronze medalist Andrea Tagwerker of Austria. "Maybe if we do, we can make it closer next time."

Weissensteiner's resounding victory was hardly a bolt from the blue. At the 1992 Winter Olympics, only two months removed from major knee surgery, she finished a remarkable fourth. Last year, she won the world championship in Calgary.

"As soon as I finished fourth in Albertville, I was determined to get a medal in Lillehammer," said Weissensteiner. "I trained every day during the summer. I trained like crazy. Every day in my mind there was just one thing: to go faster and faster so I could win the Olympics."

It's the speed that I like to ride motocross bikes and horses when she is not hurtling down icy tracks at 50 mph (80 kph), has a reputation for taking enormous risks on her sled.

"It is difficult for me to watch her sometimes," admitted Brigitte Fink, the technical director of the Italian team.

While most lugers occasionally lift their helmeted heads to sneak a peek at the dangerous icy turns awaiting them and avoid steering blind, Weissensteiner prefers to keep her head down and minimize wind resistance.

"It takes some courage to do it this way, but we are all working on it," Tagwerker said.

Meanwhile, the American team will have to continue working on winning its first Olympic luge medal. Cammy Myler, who finished fifth in 1992 and won the last World Cup race before these games, could do no better than 11th and finished a whopping 2 seconds behind Weissensteiner's aggregate time of 3:15.517.

"I was definitely hoping for a better performance here, but it's all part of sport," said Myler, who plans to undergo shoulder surgery in the offseason and huge on until the next Winter Olympics in 1998.

"I talked to my mom on the phone last night. I was very disappointed after my first two runs, and I started to cry. But my mom told me I should think about how many peo-

ple never even get to the Olympics. She said, 'You've been three times. You've carried the flag for your country in the opening ceremonies. You've been very fortunate.' I thought about what she said, and she's right."

Bethany Calcaterra-McMahon, a 19-year-old American competing in her first Olympics, finished one place behind Myler in 12th.

"I came in hoping for a top 12 finish," Calcaterra-McMahon said. "Next time, I'll be a little older, a little more experienced."

It is unclear whether the Americans will still have to contend with Weissensteiner, who like many residents of Italy's Sudtury region and 27 of the 28 people to win Olympic gold in luge, grew up speaking German around the house.

"I only speak one foreign language, and it's Italian," joked Weissensteiner, who was raised with her three older sisters and four younger brothers on a small family farm in the mountains near Bolzano.

"Everywhere I look at home, I have a beautiful view," she sterner said. "I like to say that I own the mountains."

What Italy does not own is an all-weather luge track, a remarkable state of affairs in light of Weissensteiner's gold and countryman Armin Zoggeler's bronze in the men's singles on Monday. The Italians also have two doubles teams capable of winning medals later this week.

"Our federation pays a lot of money for us to train all over the world, except America, which is too far away," said Fink whose charges prepared for these games on the 1992 Olympic track in La Plagne, France.

Some of Italy's success in Lillehammer has been attributed to the hiring of Walter Jentsch, the former head coach of the enormously successful East German luge team, who has worked extensively with Weissensteiner and others as a technical advisor. But Weissensteiner is clearly wary of giving too much credit to anyone.

"I have several coaches and I need them all because I must be one of the oldest athletes to work with on the team," Weissensteiner said.

He heard other applause on this day. Koss had turned in a world record on Sunday in the 5,000 meters, which is more his distance. He does not fancy himself as a short-distance man, but he said he entered the 1,500 because "we have a nice cold war with the Netherlands." In fact, it is a grand tradition of speed skating competition between the two nations. Still, he said, he fully expected Zandstra and Ritsma to beat him Wednesday.

But there is no accounting for the good vibrations at work in this tiny country in these glorious 16 days of the XVII Winter Games. This is a grand time for Norway, even if Edward Munch's "The Scream" was stolen from the National Art Museum last weekend.

Nobody was stealing this gold medal from Johann Olav Koss, the pre-med student who is the son of two doctors, whose own surgeon mother removed his pancreas in 1992, before he went on to win a gold medal in the 1,500 at Albertville. Norway is behind this skater. Its sons and daughters packed the bright and joyous Viking Ship on Wednesday, waving flags, chanting, wearing fan-club outfits.

Koss was skating a warmup lap when the first pair was due to start. The crowd cheered him, and he gave a waggle of his hand, telling them to chill out so the other skaters could hear the start. Of course, he was obeyed. This is Norway, where manners still exist.

The native son was skating in the second pair, under the rules of speed skating that get the best performers done early. He lined up, and felt the surge of energy. "I was nervous all day, but I felt better at the start," he said later. "I was able to hit the curves. I was able to relax in the middle and then I really hit it in the last 300 meters."

He was asked if the crowd's roar — a vocal version of the wave — had propelled him. Making eye contact with the questioner, he asked politely in English, "Didn't you hear them?" "Yes, of course, but what is it like to be on the ice and have the crowd roaring?" "They really help you. You say, 'Oh, this is really going fast.'"

The crowd roared for his world-record time, and cheered his victory lap. Then he donned a microphone and power pack and did some commentary for Norwegian radio while he skated another lap, but he quieted the fans again as his competitors warmed up. Zandstra went fifth and tore off a 1:52.38, then Ritsma went sixth and finished in 1:51.99, only 0.39 of a second behind his world record, which Koss had just broken. The times in this new hall only indicate the potential for this sport since it has gone indoors in a few modern arenas in the past decade.

The Americans skated much later, and finished much slower, than the Norwegian-Dutch rivals. David Tamburino pumped his fist for a personal best of 1:55.78, good enough for a tie for 22d. Brian Wanek was disappointed with his 1:57.09, only 32d. Nathaniel Mills finished in 1:58.68, in 37th place.

And K.C. Boutette, who started speed skating only in November, after taking some time off from inline skating or rollerblading — finished 39th in 2:00.59.

"My first Olympics out of the way," the 23-year-old Boutette said, making it sound easy.

It's not even easy at the level of Koss, who doubts he will be competing in 1998. His doctor-parents expect him to get back to his pre-med studies one of these years. This doesn't leave much time for his favorite hobby, listed in the Olympic directory as "riding tame elk."

Somebody asked Koss about this. "If you give me a tame elk, I will ride it," Koss said, and nobody doubted him.

There's no sense in doubting Koss during these Games. He skates his signature race, the 10,000 meters, on Sunday, and his two Dutch pals all but awarded him the gold. This is good news for the Olympic Aid charity.

His appeal already struck gold. While the three amigos were giving their news conference, the assembled journalists were passing around a soda cup (biodegradable, you may be sure). The clank of 10-kroner coins could be heard throughout the land. When a champion like Johann Olav Koss says to give, you give.

Samaranch Tours Sarajevo In IOC Show of Solidarity

The Associated Press

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch toured war-torn Sarajevo on Wednesday in a show of solidarity with the suffering citizens of the city that staged the 1984 Winter Games.

Samaranch stood on the spot where, 10 years ago, he helped close the Olympics at Zetra stadium. It now looms over hundreds of graves in Sarajevo's largest makeshift cemetery, formerly a soccer field.

Armored cars of Malaysian U.N. peacekeepers were parked on the spot where Olympic athletes stood at the closing ceremony. The Zetra stadium is now a base for U.N. peacekeepers.

Samaranch said he had a message for the people of Sarajevo.

"I want to tell them they are not alone, and that when peace comes we will do our best to help them with the reconstruction of the sports facilities," he said.

"I came from Lillehammer with a message of friendship. I remember the very successful games here... maybe we can help them."

Leaving the bombed-out Zetra complex, where figure skaters Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, Katarina Witt and Scott Hamilton won gold medals, Samaranch met with Bosnian government officials.

Wearing a flak jacket but no helmet, he arrived two hours behind schedule due to freezing winter weather that delayed his U.N. flight from the Croatian port of Split.

A ski jumper at practice soaring over photographers' heads and into their cameras' viewfinders.

ART BUCHWALD

Just a Few 00000000s

WASHINGTON — The only difference between the electronic and print media is the 00000000s, because after all they both report the same news stories. The salary differential is becoming wider as the networks make astronomical bids for their stars.

At the moment I'm talking about Diane Sawyer whose contract with ABC is up. Not only are CBS, NBC, ABC and Fox bidding for her services, but the numbers being discussed go as high as \$12 million a year. It's getting worse than baseball salaries.

Here's what's being dangled in front of Diane besides the money: CBS is offering her her own show following the evening news.

NBC says that she can replace Tom Brokaw when he decides to leave.

Fox Television is offering to turn over the entire news department to her, including Demi Moore's make-up man.

ABC's final proposition is to give her her own hour on the QVC shopping channel and let her sell her new line of clothes.

TV is a heady business compared to newspapers.

Let's say that Diane worked for the Washington Bugle, and her contract was coming to an end. This is the way that the negotiations would go.

Diane walks into the editor's office with her business manager, Louie, who is also her brother-in-law.

"Diane, your contract is up for renewal. We're offering you \$500 more per year and a higher number in the cloakroom."

French Orchestra Tour

PARIS — The Orchestre National de France is celebrating its 60th anniversary this year with a tour to five countries. The orchestra will perform Friday in London before going to the United States for 12 concerts.

Louie says, "No way. Diane is a star. The Arlington Herald, the Chevy Chase Voice and the Pimlico Times want her."

"Wait, there's more. If Diane signs with us she will get to cover the courthouse, the city budget and the snow-removal departments."

"Diane wants her own column and she wants to be on Page One every day. The Arlington paper also offered her a parking place with her name on it."

"We have a policy not to put reporter's names on parking spots in case they take a buyout. But we'll give Diane a platinum time card when she punches in for work."

"I don't think you realize what's at stake here. The Pimlico Times is proposing to give Diane a 30 percent discount on all her meals in the cafeteria. We don't want Diane to leave the Bugle, but knocking off 30 percent on meatless lasagna is a big deal as far as we're concerned."

"Diane, we want you and we'll do anything to keep you. What do you want?"

"I'd like a better chair in front of my computer. The one I have now gives me backaches."

"I'll take it up with the board of directors. It's not my decision, but I'm certain that they will approve."

Diane says, "I don't think that a \$500-a-year increase in my salary is enough. Mary McGrory makes a lot more."

"Diane, money isn't everything. Happiness is. And when we want to keep a reporter we make sure that that person is happy. Suppose we let you make personal calls to Mike Nichols from your own phone to let him know that you won't be home in time to make dinner, even though it's against company policy?"

"I'd like that. I usually have to use the pay phone on the street corner when I want to call Mike."

Diane's manager says, "Let's knock off the garbage and talk about something that really counts: money. How much money are we going to get?"

"We can go to \$800 a year."

"Diane, a top reporter. We want \$900 or we don't sign."

"This is a dangerous precedent. No print journalist has ever gotten a \$900-a-year raise. You'd think that Diane was on television."

For Joseph Heller, It's Finally Catch-23

By Sarah Lyall
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Thirty-three years after completing "Catch-22," the novel whose title became an enduring part of the lexicon and whose bitter satire helped change America's view of war, Joseph Heller has written a sequel that promises to reveal what has become of characters like Yossarian and Milo Minderbinder.

Last week, Heller delivered the completed manuscript of the book, "Closing Time," to his publisher, Simon & Schuster; it should be on sale in the fall.

The new novel is more a follow-up to "Catch-22" than it is a conventional sequel, Heller said in an interview. It doesn't pick up directly where "Catch-22" left off, somewhere in the Mediterranean in the last months of World War II, but instead is set in New York in the present.

Milo Minderbinder, the calculating mess officer and black-market manipulator, has metamorphosed into a defense contractor and megamogul who has a building named after him at Rockefeller Center.

Yossarian, the cynical bombardier who spent World War II trying to get out of flying any more missions, has married twice, worked as a teacher, an advertising executive and a failed screenwriter, and finally become a business and public relations consultant.

"The book and its title come directly from my stage in my career and my stage in life," said Heller, speaking by telephone from his house in East Hampton, New York. "It occurred to me that it might be a good idea to write about some of the characters of 'Catch-22,' blend them in with a number of new characters and infuse it with my new experiences since World War II."

It is highly unusual for an author, after so many years, to write a sequel to a novel that has become an undisputed classic. Heller's editor, Michael Korda, said he was opposed to that sort of thing. "I'm against exploitation sequels where you say, 'Let's hire somebody to write a book saying what happens to Natasha after 'War and Peace.' But this is obviously different. And it's an autobiographical continuation. Just the way that Yossarian was recognizably Joe Heller in 'Catch-22,' Yossarian is recognizably Joe Heller today."

Of course, as much as Heller might deny it, the success of "Catch-22" puts an extraordinary burden on this new book. For one thing, readers might have their own ideas about the characters' future or they might prefer them the way they were before, frozen in time and place.

"There's a vast group of people of all ages for whom 'Catch-22' is one of the most significant books of their lives, and they're going to be very interested in how Joe has dealt with his characters," said



Joseph Heller says he wanted to write about some of the characters of "Catch-22" and infuse it with his postwar experiences.

Robert Gottlieb, the former editor in chief of Alfred A. Knopf, who, as a young editor at Simon & Schuster in 1961, edited "Catch-22."

To Gottlieb and Korda, the book represented a generational changing of the guard. Originally called "Catch-18" (the name was changed, Gottlieb said, because Leon Uris was publishing a book called "Mila 18" that year), the book separated the older editors from the younger ones at the publisher — and, to some extent, the older readers from the younger readers.

"It put down the conventional view of war," Korda said. "It represented for critics and reviewers and the public a passage to a much more radical view of the second world war, and in a sense that presaged people's opinions about Vietnam."

Although "Catch-22" never made it

onto the New York Times best-seller list, it has sold more than 10 million copies in paperback and hardcover since it was published, Simon & Schuster said.

The book's title also became synonymous with Mobius-strip government regulation, bureaucracy so convoluted as to be self-contradictory.

The "Catch-22" in the book refers to the Air Force's policy of exempting fighter pilots from work on medical grounds. Pilots could be exempted if they flew insanity, but anyone who wanted to avoid combat duty must have been sane. Ergo, Yossarian had to keep flying.

Heller said that "Closing Time" referred to the passing of an era, the dying off of a whole generation of World War II veterans, as well as the end of a century and of a millennium.

"It's a very apt title for me and for the

characters in the book," said Heller, who will be 71 in May. He said he had been in fine health since recovering several years ago from Guillain-Barre syndrome, a neurological disorder. (He chronicled his struggles with the illness in "No Laughing Matter," which he wrote with his friend Speed Vogel).

"The pressure on this novel was to write one that would undoubtedly relate to 'Catch-22' without being a copy of it," he said.

Korda, who has helped Heller slash and trim a 1,100-page manuscript to a more manageable one of 600-plus pages, said that the new novel came at a crucial point in Heller's career.

"It's a book that he's been writing to write for many years," he said. "It's clearly a book that he couldn't have written until he reached a certain age."

PEOPLE

Jury in 'Dangerous' Suit Clears Michael Jackson

A jury has ruled that Michael Jackson did not steal the hit song "Dangerous" from Denver songwriter Crystal Carter, who had sued him for copyright infringement. Jackson testified Monday and sang part of "Dangerous" from the witness stand to illustrate how he created the song.

The Bee Gees canceled a European tour scheduled for April after singer Barry Gibb was diagnosed as having heart problems, a spokesman for the pop group said. The exact nature or seriousness of Gibb's complaint will not be known until the results of tests in Miami are revealed.

"Schindler's List," Steven Spielberg's acclaimed Holocaust drama, led the nominations from the British Academy of Film and Television Arts with 13. The winners will be announced April 24 in London.

Jerry Garcia, 51, lead guitarist for the Grateful Dead, married Deborah Koons, a California flower-shop owner, in her 40s, on Valentine's Day in Sananito, California, his publicist said. There was no rock music at the private ceremony. Instead, musicians performed a 12th-century Gregorian piece.

An intersection in the East Village is getting a new name in honor of Bill Graham, the late impresario who for 25 years was a central figure in the world of rock 'n' roll. The site was the location of the Fillmore East, the theater where in the late 1960s fans packed in to hear bands such as The Who, the Grateful Dead, The Doors and the Allman Brothers. Graham was killed in 1991 in a helicopter crash at the age of 60.

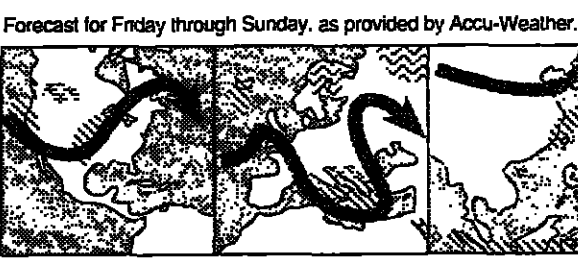
Actress Meg Ryan was presented with Harvard University's annual Hasty Pudding award. "I'm flattered, I think," said Ryan. "Somebody I hope somebody tells me exactly what I did to deserve this."

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WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	16.8/10.9	16.8	10.9	17.2/11.2	17.2	11.2
Austria	10.4/3.2	10.4	3.2	10.2/3.2	10.2	3.2
Belgium	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Denmark	8.4/1.4	8.4	1.4	8.4/1.4	8.4	1.4
France	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Germany	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Greece	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Ireland	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Italy	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Japan	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
South Korea	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Spain	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Sweden	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Switzerland	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
U.K.	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
U.S.	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4



North America
Midwest will see some northwesterly winds through the Plains to the Northeast from Friday into the weekend. Showers from Philadelphia to Boston will melt snow each day. Rain will soak the West Coast while showers and thunderstorms will break out over the midsection of the nation.

North America	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Alaska	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Canada	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
U.S.	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4

Asia	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Beijing	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Delhi	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
London	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Manila	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Osaka	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Seoul	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Tokyo	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4

Asia
Dry, mild weather will prevail from Beijing to Seoul late this week. Tokyo will be dry and pleasant Friday. The weekend will be milder with the chance for rain. Rain along the coast from Seoul to Tokyo will be heavy and cold. Heavy rain will soak southern Japan and Korea, including Osaka.

Asia	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Beijing	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Delhi	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
London	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Manila	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Osaka	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Seoul	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4
Tokyo	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4	10.2/3.4	10.2	3.4

WEEKEND SKI REPORT

Resort	Depth L	U Pl	Sta	Res.	Snow Sta	Last Snow	Comments
Andorra	160 310	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/14	Resort fully open, excellent skiing	
Col de la Case	130 215	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/14	Resort fully open, great piste skiing	
Soldau	130 215	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/14	Resort fully open, great piste skiing	
Austria							
Isle	10 65	Good	Open	Var	2/13	AI 8 hrs open, bare patches down	
Kitzbuehl	60 155	Good	Open	Var	2/12	63/64 hrs open, superb snow	
Aschberg	70 150	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/13	AI 8 hrs open, excellent skiing	
Schladming	45 150	Good	Open	Var	2/13	AI 78 hrs open, great piste skiing	
St.Anton	60 300	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/14	AI 35 hrs open, excellent skiing	
France							
Alpe d'Huez	150 240	Good	Open	Var	2/15	74/80 hrs open, superb skiing	
Les Arcs	105 330	Good	Open	Var	2/14	62/64 hrs open, excellent skiing	
Avoriaz	170 210	Good	Open	Pokd	2/10	AI 41 hrs open, great piste skiing	
Cauterets	200 330	Good	Open	Var	2/10	11/15 hrs open, lovely skiing	
Chamonix	40 345	Good	Open	Var	2/10	41/49 hrs open, excellent skiing	
Courchevel	140 300	Good	Open	Var	2/14	AI 67 and 65 pistes open	
Les Deux Alpes	80 310	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/15	60/63 hrs open, some handpicks	
Flaine	140 380	Good	Open	Var	2/15	25/28 hrs open, superb skiing	
Isola	250 330	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/15	19/20 hrs open, fantastic powder	
Meribel	70 190	Good	Open	Var	2/10	AI 49 hrs open, excellent skiing	
La Plagne	150 310	Good	Open	Var	2/10	AI 112 hrs open, superb skiing	
Serre Chevalier	150 185	Good	Open	Var	2/14	AI 77 hrs open, great piste skiing	
Tignes	140 380	Good	Open	Var	2/11	49/54 hrs open, excellent skiing	
Val d'Isere	125 340	Good	Open	Var	2/14	51/53 hrs open, great snow	
Val Thorens	140 300	Good	Open	Var	2/10	AI 29 hrs open, great skiing	
Germany							
Garmisch	20 255	Good	Open	Var	2/12	33/38 hrs open, excellent skiing	
Oberstdorf	35 200	Good	Open	Var	2/13	AI 27 hrs open, excellent skiing	
Italy							
Bormio	20 135	Good	Open	Pokd	2/11	15/17 hrs open, good piste skiing	
Spain							
Andorra							
Cervinia	10 330	Good	Open	Var	2/10	Most lifts open, great skiing	
Corviglia	25 130	Good	Open	Pokd	2/16	AI 8 hrs open, good first snow	
Courmayeur	115 235	Good	Open	Old	2/10	25/27 hrs open, excellent skiing	
Seisne	35 120	Good	Open	Pokd	2/16	AI 75 hrs open, nelle ronde open	
Storshire	160 250	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/15	AI 21 hrs open, excellent skiing	
Switzerland							
Laax	60 60	Good	Open	Pokd	2/12	6/8 hrs open, very good	
Spain							
Baqueira-Beret	140 260	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/14	21/22 hrs and 36/43 pistes open	
Switzerland							
Arosa	105 120	Good	Open	Var	2/11	AI 16 hrs open, superb skiing	
Crans Montana	40 160	Good	Open	Var	2/10	AI 40 hrs open, great snow	
Davos	35 185	Good	Open	Var	2/11	AI lift and cables open	
Grindelwald	30 130	Good	Open	Var	2/15	AI 33 hrs open, excellent skiing	
Gstaad	20 76	Good	Open	Var	2/10	AI 69 hrs open, upper slopes good	
St.Moritz	90 180	Good	Open	Open	2/12	AI 94 hrs open, superb skiing	
Verbier	30 360	Good	Open	Var	2/14	AI 40 hrs open, upper slopes open	
Zermatt	65 230	Good	Open	Var	2/10	AI 35 hrs open, wonderful skiing	
U.S.							
Aspen	150 185	Good	Open	Pokd	2/12	AI 35 hrs open	
Breckenridge	135 170	Good	Open	Var	2/12	15/16 hrs open	
Keystone	130 140	Good	Open	Pokd	2/12	16/18 hrs open	
Maroon	105 180	Good	Open	Var	2/10	AI 26 hrs open	
Park City	100 185	Good	Open	Pokd	2/16	15 hrs open	
Steamboat	130 175	Good	Open	Var	2/12	19/20 hrs open	
Telluride	130 150	Good	Open	Var	1/12	AI 10 hrs open	
Val Verde	120 165	Good	Open	Var	2/12	AI 25 hrs open	
Japan							
Hayu L.J.	Depth 1m on on 100m and 100m slopes, lifts, pistes, Moiratschsee pistes, Res. Kitzbuehl, leading to resort village, 100m slopes,						